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Hull Bars Neutrality Action Against Japan; Britain to Aid Welles

The World's Day—At a Glance
Feb. 13, 1940

Hull Opposes Neutrality Action Against Japan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has expressed disapproval of a resolution to invoke the Neutrality Act in the undeclared Sino-Japanese War. Senator Key Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the Committee probably would consider Mr. Hull's opinion as reflecting the State Department's views not only on the Far Eastern conflict but also on the undeclared war between Finland and Russia.

Trimming the Budget; Action or Just Talk: Page 3.
China slow to yield to bayonet "order": Page 5.

Chamberlain to Take Welles Into Confidence

LONDON (AP)—The British Government will welcome Sumner Welles when he comes as President Roosevelt's emissary, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons today. Mr. Chamberlain said the Government will be ready "to take him fully into their confidence with the object of assisting the President to form an estimate of the present situation." Mr. Welles is to visit Rome, Berlin, Paris, and London.

Committee Counsel Accuses NLRB of Lobbying

WASHINGTON (AP)—Edmund M. Toland, counsel for House investigators of the Labor Board, raised the point today that Federal law prohibits the use of Government funds to influence Congress—after he had developed testimony that the Board sanctioned agitation against cuts in its appropriations. [Details: Page 3.]

President Signs $252,340,776 Defense Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill appropriating $252,340,776 for national defense and enforcement of American neutrality policy. The money will become immediately available. [Details: Page 2.]

Tammany Leaders Indicted on Bribe Charge

NEW YORK (AP)—William Solomon, Tammany district leader, accused by a witness in the Louis (Lepke) Buchalter labor racket trial of accepting $1,500 as part of a pay off for settlement of a bakery strike, was indicted today on charges of bribery and extortion.

Fleming Named Wage and Hour Administrator

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to the Senate today the nomination of Col. Philip B. Fleming of Iowa to be Wage and Hour Administrator. The Army Engineer, formerly an official with the Public Works Administration, has been nominally the head of the Wage-Hour Division of the Labor Department for several months. His predecessor was Elmer Andrews.

Iran Renews Diplomatic Relations With U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Iran resumed full diplomatic relations with the United States today as the newly-appointed Iranian Minister, Mohammed Schayesteh, presented credentials to President Roosevelt. Relations between the counrties were partly disrupted several years ago following recall of the former Iranian Minister after an automobile incident in which he was involved.

Three Nations Plan Atlantic Air Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The French and British Governments plan to start trans-Atlantic air mail service in the spring, according to reports here.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A five-man Scandinavian air mission began a survey today of Los Angeles plane factories preparatory to placing orders for war ships and transports to be used in a proposed trans-Atlantic line from New York to Bergen, Norway. Bernt Balchen, Arctic flier, heads the mission.

Palestine Policy Maroons Jews on Danube

LONDON (AP)—Britain's refusal to relax restrictions on immigration into Palestine to permit entry of 2,000 Jewish refugees marooned several months on barges on the Danube River was disclosed in the House of Lords today.

Does Youth Really Want Work? 6,000 Apply for 50 Positions

Answer to whether youth wants jobs or not has been supplied for the past six days at the Federal Building in Boston as upwards of 6,000 boys between the ages of 16 and 22 ... e thronged the corridors giving ...e place something like the appearance it has around income tax filing deadline.

The reason for the furor is the opportunity to secure one of the 50 vacancies that are open in the apprentice school at the Boston Navy Yard, for which the application period closed today.

The available jobs include such trades as blacksmith, boatbuilder, boilermaker, coppersmith, die sinker, electrician, joiner loftsman, machinist, millman, molder, patternmaker, pipefitter, plumber, rigger, sailmaker, sawfiler, sheet metal worker, shipfitter, shipwright, and toolmaker.

The boys are taken into the apprentice school for a four-year course. The original appointment for fourth class apprentice pays a daily wage of $4.88. There are regular promotions from year to year. At the end of the course the boys are promoted to "artisans."

After their apprenticeships the boys are then drawn off into positions in the Navy, the Watertown Arsenal, and the Fore River shipyard. Study at Massachusetts Institute of Technology is also available to senior apprentices.

Appointments out of the school and passing the normal age requirement limits depletes the school membership so that periodically the school issues calls for new members. The present call is a typical instance.

The last group called was in June, 1937, at which time 2,500 apprentices were taken into the school. Of this group 118 were appointed last year to various posts.

The applications filed today by the boys are considered by local Civil Service officials and the chosen ones are notified to report for comprehensive examinations including intelligence and mathematical tests. The current lot of applicants, incidentally, is one of the largest groups of youths ever to file applications for the apprentice school.

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1,000 Policemen 'Front' Members

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Approximately 5 per cent of the New York City police force of 19,000 men have admitted that they were at one time or still are affiliated with the Christian Front, it was learned unofficially today.

Replies to a questionnaire distributed at the request of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia disclosed that about 1,000 of the 18,000 uniformed men admitted they had been or are members of the Christian Front while only two of 1,000 detectives gave affirmative answers.

The cards also asked whether the policemen had been or are members of the German-American Bund, Comunist, Fascist, or of any subversive group. No results were available on this phase. The Mayor has declared that policemen must remain neutral in partisan affairs.

Former Slave Gives Savings to Negroes

By the Associated Press

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 13

To perpetuate his work in creative chemistry, Dr. George Washington Carver, Negro scientist, today gave all his savings—$33,000—to a foundation established in his name.

Born a slave, Dr. Carver has become internationally known by developing new industrial uses for agricultural products.

The Negro recently received the Roosevelt Science Award.

The foundation also will be charged with the responsibility of preserving the Carver Museum which houses many articles he has devised from native materials.

G. O. P. Points Way Campaign Will Be Waged

Scores of Lincoln Day speakers declare New Deal not only failure but peril to nation.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The shape of a vigorous campaign to come is already being outlined in considerable detail by the leaders of the Republican Party.

From the score of political addresses by presidential aspirants, Governors and leading congressmen, delivered in the past three days at enthusiastic Lincoln Day rallies in every section of the country, the basic pattern of the Party's 1940 appeal begins to take form. It shows:

That the key criticism of the New Deal will be that it has overcentralized authority in the hands of the Federal Government and even by so doing it has not solved fundamental problems.

That the essential failure that will be charged against the New Deal is that, while it has expended billions of dollars in pump-priming, the plight of unemployed labor and unprofitable agriculture remains as bad or worse than seven years ago.

That the Republican Party, in extending support to the essential social objectives of the Administration, will contend that it can achieve them more efficiently and more substantially.

Promise Balanced Budget

That the Republicans are convinced that continued deficit-spending is not only economically unwise but politically unpopular, and will promise a balanced budget without endangering needed relief.

That a Republican victory would bring a widespread decrease in the Government's regulation of business in the hope that private enterprise, released from the weight of actual and feared restrictions, would provide employment for idle men and idle capital.

That the Party strategists hope to make an effective appeal to labor, organized and unorganized and will employ the criticisms of Democratic policy by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and of John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

That concentrated appeal will be directed to the large middle-ground bloc of independent voters whose ballots provided the decisive majorities with which the Democrats won in 1932 and 1936 and whose potential shift

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Radcliffe Holds an Auction Sale

By a Staff Photographer

Aids College Community Fund

Among the Radcliffe College students were Jean Finger of Newark, N. J., Eleanor Townsend of Newton, Mass., Joan Todd, of Shrewsbury, N. J., and Marion Marcus of San Francisco, Calif., Chairman of the Radcliffe Community Fund who acted as auctioneer.

An auction conducted by the Radcliffe College Lost and Found bureau today resulted in both sales and laughs for the auctioneer. The students merely grinned when the auctioneer held up a single aquamarine ballet slipper; an astronomer's globe; a single fur-lined glove; a little round box of chemical filter paper; a Greek-English lexicon; a handleless umbrella; and a pair of men's ice skates. They reached into their purses for coins, however, when shown such useful objects, accumulated since the previous auction three months ago, as hats for every occasion; scarves, mittens, socks, bathing slippers, shoes, a raincoat, overshoes, rubbers, umbrellas, notebooks, and dozens of pencils and pens. Prices ranged mostly from 5 to 50 cents. The proceeds from the auction went to the Radcliffe Community Chest.

Cut in N. Y. Budget Is Expected As Result of Public Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13—Proposals for increased taxation have been thrown overboard here today and a cut in Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's $396,700,000 budget is practically certain, in the opinion of competent legislative observers following the 12-hour public hearing on the budget which did not end until the early hours today.

The consensus was that the lawmakers were so strongly impressed by the opposition mobilized by the Taxpayers' Federation and other anti-spending groups that they were sharpening their pruning knives to go after the budget item by item and reduce it at least to the total of the 1939-40 cost sheet.

More than 6,000 opponents and supporters of state fiscal retrenchment—hundreds of them arriving here aboard special trains from New York City, Buffalo, Rochester and other cities — attended the hearing conducted by committees representing both houses of the Legislature, over which Abbot Low Moffat, Republican Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee presided.

The hearing, before which more than 200 of the State's citizens and taxpayers aired their views, began shortly after noon yesterday and the last speaker did not descend from the speakers platform until 12:30 a. m. today.

Evenly Divided Opinion

Speakers were about evenly divided between those favoring reduction of the Governor's budget and those opposed.

No new plan for retrenchment of state expenses nor for new ways to increase revenues to provide for present budgetary allowances or increased appropriations were ad-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

'Democracy in Action,' picture of budget hearing: Page 2.

U. S. Watches Movement Of War Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Movement of potential war materials, particularly to Japan and Russia, was being watched on several fronts in the national capital today, with indications pointing possibly to stricter controls in the interests of American preparedness.

While the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee continued an already extended mulling over of the Pittman resolution to authorize an embargo on Japan as a breaker of the Nine-Power Treaty, the House Military Affairs Committee heard a representative of the iron and steel industry declare that if the United States continued to permit exports of scrap iron—most of which are going to Japan—it would encounter difficulties which he said already have overtaken the steel industries of Germany and England.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska yesterday declared in favor of a "moral embargo" by citizens against selling even foodstuffs and manufactured products to Japan and Russia, though opposing the Pittman resolution to authorize a presidentially-declared embargo against Japan. Wishing to avoid governmental action which he thought might tend to draw the United States into war, he said, "it would be perfectly justifiable to quit buying their goods or selling them any of ours, so long as it were done by individual citizens or groups of citizens."

A sharp warning by the Army-Navy Munitions Board to dealers in tin has obtained "excellent cooperation" from that trade in decreasing, if not actually stopping the export of the strategic metal, it was learned fro man official of the somewhat related Munitions Control Board i nthe State Department.

Intimate Message from Washington

Twenty-Six Life Insurance Companies With $24,000,000,000 in Assets Give Monopoly Committee Probe Something to Think About

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

America's savings have been flowing into life insurance; life insurance companies understandably and inevitably have been putting the money in mortgages which do not directly stimulate new industries. Yet all this time the country has seen millions of men out of work because new industries were not established.

That, in summary, is the story of the opening of the Monopoly Committee's investigation of the life insurance companies, the first Federal investigation of its kind in history.

No illegal, or even unethical, act is charged against insurance officials so far. In fact, at various times, the question is raised what else in the past 10 years of abnormal business experience could have been done. But as the statistics pile up, the picture of gigantism and concentrated economic power grows. Leon Henderson, member of the SEC, tells the TNEC that the life insurance companies hold a "first mortgage" on the country's business.

Twenty-six of the biggest companies are being studied and they now have assets of $24,000,000,000. Their assets in the years 1929-1938 have increased a billion a year. As their assets increase they struggle to find investments for this money from their policyholders. They struggle to do this at a time when most private business is contracting, and when the demand for capital is abnormally small from any borrowers except the Government itself.

Life insurance in the decade increased only 10 per cent but assets of these great companies increased 63 per cent. It is under these circumstances that officials seem to be putting aside their primary function of writing assurances for the newer problem of investment banking. In one year, 1938, for instance, the 26 companies had the task of finding suitable investments for about $4,000,000,000! A few officials in these few big companies had to find suitable new investments for what amounted to $10,000,000 a day, in a field in which their range of investment was rigidly restricted by law. Half of the above amount was invested each day by the five largest companies alone.

Disturbing but Not Illegal

While a good many private businesses had hard going these past 10 years, the income of these 26 companies was $10,500,000,000 over disbursements in the past decade. Investors' money scurried to safety with the life insurance companies just because times were uncertain. The whole picture is one of swollen assets and increasingly concentrated financial revenues in the hands of a few big companies.

It must be said again that there is nothing illegal in this, nor necessarily wrong, however uneconomic it may be. It is a symptom of vast, basic economic change affecting the very fabric of the democracy. The sums are too big to be comprehended—or ignored. For years life insurance has seemed to lay observers to represent—accurately—the aspirations, frugality, and safety of millions of hard-working policy holders and their love for their beneficiaries.

But this attitude is carried too far when translated into certain recent protests against the present inquiry. The facts being presented are too important to be skipped. Lewis Douglas, former Director of the Budget and now executive of one of the big companies, who is attending the hearings, takes quite a different position. He confesses wonder, astonishment and some alarm over this rolling snowball of economic power now being statistically revealed. Perhaps the time has come for some basic change in the companies and their set-up; certainly the questions now being asked and the figures presented demand the keenest sort of study.

How Power Piles Up

These 26 life insurance companies hold, for example, 17.4 per cent of all the long-term debts of the railroads in America today. Railroads are going through a period of reorganization and dealing with them means dealing with the life insurance companies. Again, the life insurance companies now own 10 per cent of all the long-term farm debt. Oddly enough they are thereby one of the big beneficiaries of federal aid to farmers.

Between 1930 and 1937 the 26 companies increased their ownership of the Nation's long-term (mortgage) industrial debt from 2.5 to 11.7 per cent; in 1930 they owned only 10.5 per cent of the public utility debt, in 1937 they owned 18.2 per cent of it.

Here is another point: figures show the companies get a higher rate of return on the money which they lend back to their own policyholders (who are thus re-borrowing their own money) than from any other type of investment they make. Then again, the companies bulk large in the investment market. In 1938 the 26 companies bought practically half (47.7 per cent) of all the new corporate and bond issues of the whole country.

This tendency toward concentration of economic power was noted by the famous New York Armstrong Committee in 1906:

"No tendency in modern financial conditions has created more widespread apprehension," it said, "than the tendency to vast combinations of capital and assets."

The Committee warned, then, that some life insurance companies were too big. Today, a third of a century later the companies are vastly larger, not only individually but proportionately. And the problem of what to do about it is no nearer solution.

Richard L. Strout

The War: Anzacs Face Russia?

In the Near East, Franco-British lines have been strengthened by the arrival at Suez of an Australian-New Zealand contingent numbering about 30,000 men, some of whom have encamped in Egypt while others have left for different points in Palestine. So imposing is the size of the Allied forces in the Near East—an estimated 570,000 men for the British and French and 350,000 for the Turks—that there has been talk of a possible British attack on the Baku oil fields, Russia's main oil supply which, some experts think, are liable to fall into Germany's hands. Others believe the main immediate purpose of this force in Syria, Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey is to strengthen the small nations of the Balkans in their resistance to German and Russian demands.

In Finland, Russians continued heavy onslaughts on the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus and at other points, claiming to have taken another 32 positions bringing the total number of captured positions up to 61. The Finnish command, however, has made no mention of the captured positions, merely stating that the Russians appear to be throwing fresh reserves into the attacks and that the Finns are succeeding in thrusting back the attacks. Mention is made of shells from long-range guns falling into the Port of Viborg. Finnish reports that Latvia was nearing a break with Soviet Russia were categorically denied by William Munters, Latvian Foreign Minister, who stated the Russians showed no signs of interfering with Latvian affairs.

On the Western Front, extreme cold prevented any land action except minor patrol work although, in the air, reconnaissance planes were active, one British plane being reported to have flown over Northwest Germany, returning to its base despite attacks by German pursuit planes.

At sea Britain announced addition of 10,000 fishermen to its naval patrols and at the same time moved to increase the number of coastal aircraft commands to meet Germany's sea warfare. Out of 8,284 ships convoyed up to Feb. 7, only 18 have been sunk, according to Admiralty figures.

Attempted dash through the British blockade by the richly-laden German freighter Wakama ended in scuttling when a British cruiser attempted a capture. The crew of 46 were taken aboard the cruiser.

Italian planes for Britain became a probability as it was disclosed that the Allies are ordering heavy planes from "another air-skilled neutral" besides the United States.

Near East Move Of Allies Frets Reds in Finland

Denial of mediation in Russo-Finnish strife made by the Finnish Foreign Minister.

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 13—The denial issued yesterday by the Finnish Foreign Minister, Vaeino Tanner, concerning the alleged mediation in the Russo-Finnish conflict of a "third power" has provoked lively comment in Helsingfors diplomatic quarters.

On the surface the Finnish statement is designed to counteract adverse effects of such rumors—presumably launched in order to discourage material assistance which is beginning to flow in large quantities to Finland from numerous quarters.

Such is the explanation offered by the Government. However recent diplomatic activity in Moscow and specifically the trip of the American Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, from Moscow to Stockholm, Riga, and Tallinn is regarded in some quarters as a sign that America may actually have sought to mediate.

It is even suggested that Mr. Steinhardt had in his portfolio definite proposals that Russia, sadder but wiser after recent military debacles on Finnish soil, had hinted its readiness to abandon crucial demand for the Hangoe naval base, contenting itself with Hangoe's demilitarization.

No Compromise on Freedom

The Finns from the outset have only been fighting to defend their homes and independence, but the successes of the Finnish Army have naturally strengthened their determination to refuse any concession which would compromise their independence.

This might explain the note of confidence in Mr. Tanner's statement

But the tone also indicates that Finland has good reason to expect substantial aid from abroad, for Mr. Tanner and other members of the Government and General Staff realize that though Finland has so far held Russia at bay by its own efforts, resistance cannot long continue without foreign aid.

It is significant that Mr. Tanner mentions the League of Nations as a channel for the reception of aid, whereas the two great neutral powers which might possibly help Finland, namely America and Italy, are notably outside the League and have done comparatively little.

Helps Allied Strategy

Indeed, although France and England are themselves heavily committed by their war in the west they have apparently been the main sources of military aid to Finland, outside of the Scandinavian countries. Discounting the purely humanitarian reasons for Anglo-French aid to Finland, it seems logical because it fits in with England and France's own war plans.

Obviously the more Russia is involved and embarrassed in Finland the fewer supplies it can send to Germany.

Conversely, Germany's desire for a swift Soviet victory in Finland becomes daily more evident to everyone.

Inside the Finnish Army, which for years maintained close contact with the German Army, disillusionment and revulsion against Germany's change of face is most strong.

Troop concentrations in Egypt and Syria help Allies in war of economics.

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—The arrival in Egypt of an Australian and New Zealand expeditionary force 30,000 strong—one of the biggest forces to cross the sea as a single unit—has aroused considerable speculation as to whether the Allies are concentrating their forces in the Near East for the purpose of attacking Russia.

Though the Russian Communist Party newspaper "Bolshevik" categorically declared yesterday that this is the intention of the Allies, informed circles here have other explanations.

This isn't to say that the possibility of large-scale hostilities with Soviet Russia is ruled out. Far from it. But the Allies' present policy does not envisage taking any initiative in this sector.

On the other hand, it is felt that a Soviet offensive in the relatively easy terrain of the Near and Middle East might be decided upon to restore its prestige shattered against the Mannerheim Line. Allied concentration is in one sense a form of reinsurance against such an eventuality.

Antedates Russian Menace

The Near Eastern Army, however, has other purposes which antedate the Russian menace. Concentration of troops in this area began in the early days of war with Germany, partly to protect Allied interests in Egypt and the Levant and the lines of communication with the Far East, and partly to add weight to the Allies' diplomacy in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. For it was recognized that in these days of power politics it is impossible to gain diplomatic victories unless diplomacy has force behind it.

Today, though the Balkans are at peace, the Allies and Germany are waging a war for their produce. Rumanian oil, wheat and corn; Turkish minerals, tobacco and foodstuffs; Greek minerals, tobacco and shipping; Yugoslav minerals and Bulgarian fruits are all vital in the conduct of the war. The Allies therefore are seeking to buy all available surpluses of these products.

But they recognize that they have no hope of persuading the vendors to sell to them instead of Germany unless they are also persuaded that the Allies are sufficiently powerful in a military sense to make resistance to German pressure something more than empty form.

Resistance of Aggression

Thus experts explain the growing strength of the Allied troop concentrations in Palestine, Egypt and Syria as primarily intended to serve as a rampart for the economic warfare they are conducting against the Reich. But it also serves the secondary purpose of reinforcing the determination of the nations in this part of the world to resist aggression from any quarter—Russia as well as Germany.

It is, of course, also available in case Italy should change its declared policy of nonbelligerency. But of this experts have so far detected no sign. Hence informed circles are able truthfully to emphasize that the presence of Australians, New Zealanders, Indians, French Colonials and other troops in the East Mediterranean is neither intended as, nor in fact constitutes, a threat to Italy.

Suspicions of Russia

Whereas Germany must move by way of the Balkans, Russia is also a potential danger to countries, such as Iran and Afghanistan. These two states are linked with Turkey and Iraq in the Saadabad consultative pact of 1937.

Though this doesn't actually bind them, as Britain, France and Turkey, are bound by ties of mutual assistance, it is now increasingly likely that they would act in concert if the Soviet attacked one of them.

And though the Anglo-Franco-Turkish pact was not originally intended to operate against Russia, it is now morally certain that Turkey could rely on the Allies' assistance in any conceivable contingency. So can other Saadabadites. And there is reason to believe that they have already taken steps to acquaint themselves of this fact, in view of their growing suspicion of Russia.

The latter has an unsettled boundary issue with Iran and is sus-

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Allies ready to defend oil supplies: Page 7.

Back to The Hague Plan In World Co-operation

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World."

THE HAGUE, Feb. 13—Not a thousand miles from where this newspaper is printed I heard a suggestion several years ago of how to make the League of Nations work.

The suggestion was so drastic and yet so simple that few persons I suspect took it seriously. It was just this: "Abolish the League and rename it."

Well, that is exactly what is coming to pass. The first step has been taken to such an end.

Here at The Hague representatives of all the Nations except League nonmembers have just set up a committee which eventually will establish a Central Committee for Economic and Social Problems. The Central Committee will be the new League. It will be an autonomous body like the International Labor Organization and to it will be consigned all the nonpolitical activities of the League of Nations.

Delegates Are Cautious

Down the corridors of the Peace Palace one could almost hear the exclamation: "The League is dead, long live the Central Committee." I should say that one heard the heralds of such exclamation. For the delegates were very cautious. Some time will elapse before the new organizing committee will yield to such a final Central Committee. But one day the Central Committee is bound to be born, especially since the sponsorship is under the statesmanlike chairmanship of the former Netherlands Premier Dr. Hendrik Colijn. For the habit of international collaboration is too necessary in our crowded world life and too deeply ingrained in our thinking to pass away.

What has been wrong these last 20 years that international collaboration needs to be resuscitated? I think it is that we thought we could run before we could walk. Or, if I might change the simile, we forgot the lesson of the mustard seed. The Hague was where we learned to walk together. One step at the time we took—arbitration, treaties, conventions governing all kinds of international activities, codification of international law, rules for the protection of neutrals in time of war, and so on.

Effect of World War

Then came the World War. And as a result, most of the self-denying ordinances signed in peacetime at The Hague to establish the rules protecting neutrals went on the scrap heap. The belligerents rode roughshod over them, as Sir Herbert Richmond once said, like Agag. After the war, instead of picking ourselves up and trying to walk again by repairing international law we said that such labors were no longer necessary. The Hague gave place to Geneva.

I mean that the League representatives sort of printed a New Year's resolution to be good. We made the resolution solid with the Kellogg Pact. The League said, "any more wars will be public wars. If a Nation takes up arms it will be deemed to have gone to war with the entire world." Under the Kellogg Pact the nations pledged themselves never to resort to war. Why in these circumstances should there be any more work done on codifying an international law respecting the rights of neutrals in time of war? In the next war there would be no neutrals—all nations would be as policemen getting after a law breaker.

Neutral Rights

This house of cards eventually collapsed and today we are plagued with the lack of any international law fortifying neutral rights. Have you noticed how much this embassy convention has been invoked in Washington since war began? How the invokers can keep a straight face I don't know. For most of these conventions were trampled to tatters in the World War, by the United States no less than by the other belligerents. The United States, as a neutral, protested against tampering with neutral mail for instance. But as a belligerent it did precisely the same.

Yet practically nothing was done after the war to repair international law on this or kindred subjects. So that the world entered upon the present war with no reestablishment by common consent of neutral rights. But if we had gone the way of The Hague after the World War instead of the way of Geneva there would have been some neutral rights today.

Back to The Hague

The move back to The Hague—back to the walking stage of international co-operation—has begun. For the object of a ten-power parley here was not only to see that all the nonpolitical activities are maintained in a milieu which will be more inviting to nonleaguers than Geneva. The object also was eventually to work international collaboration into the peace meeting or political sphere. You couldn't even breathe this hope during the sessions at The Hague. But what other construction could attach to the private words of the delegates: Eventually . . . who knows? . . . this Central Committee, this League with a new name and a new habit, might be an instrument for postwar reconstruction.

Democracy in Action

Wide World

New York Taxpayers Move On Albany

Part of the crowd gathered at the Grand Central Terminal in New York City waiting to board a special train to the public hearing on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's budget.

Federal Cash Above Par In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13—Repeated implications by Gov. Arthur H. James that the Federal Government was withholding funds from Pennsylvania in an attempt to embarrass his Administration lost their edge with the disclosure by State Treasurer F. Clair Ross that Government spending in the State during 1939, the first year of the James Administration, rose $14,000,000 over the preceding year. Federal agencies are spending $1,000,000 a week in the State, exclusive of funds which pour in through the Works Progress Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Public Works Administration, a recent study by the State Fiscal Department revealed, Mr. Ross said today.

"Our study covered the last calendar year," he continued. "It revealed that products and materials obtained under contract only by various governmental agencies totaled nearly $52,000,000 last year, as compared with $38,000,000 in 1938.

"Twelve major industrial and mining groups shared in the purchase of the Federal Government, which included nearly every article manfactured or commodity produced from mines or processed by Pennsylvania companies."

Among industries which had benefitted, he listed the iron and steel mills, which had obtained nearly $22,000,000 worth of new business; textile mills, with which the Government spent $6,000,000, and machinery manufacturers, who got $6,000,000 for new equipment.

Relief List Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13—About 6,000 persons in Pennsylvania have been forced to apply for relief as a result of their dismissal from private industry during eight consecutive weeks ending Feb. 3, according to the Department of Public Assistance.

The transfer of a small number of additional cases from rolls of the Works Progress Administration brings the total number of relief clients to 604,456 persons. The State relief bill for the week of Feb. 3 was increased by $31,832, the report says, bringing the total outlay to $1,421,691.

Representative James P. McGranery (D) of Philadelphia, charged that Gov. Arthur H. James was indifferent to the problem when he refused to participate in a debate on WPA at the request of Philadelphia's Town Meeting, which broadcasts discussions of public problems Monday nights.

"If the Governor would meet me," Mr. McGranery said, "I could prove to him his Administration, as far as WPA is concerned, has not been conducted either intelligently or sympathetically.

"If it were, he could take 20,000 people off the direct relief rolls in Philadelphia, put them on WPA and save the State's taxpayers around $1,000,000 a month."

The refusal by Governor James to debate the situation came simultaneously with the announcement of his intention to enter the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Religious Education of Youth Put to Test by Church Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Acting on the stirring plea of Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean of the Yale University Divinity School, the Executive Committee of the International Council of Religious Education Feb. 10 approved a "crusade for Christian education" designed to bring Christianity's teachings to possibly 20,000,000 youths now without such training.

Sectarianism took religion out of the public schools, Dr. Weigle declared, and left the field, at least by implication, to atheism. But today's uniting religious forces can help to put it back without violating the fundamental separation of Church and State.

Action favoring the crusade followed the closing of the Council's eighteenth annual convention, representing 41 Protestant denominations and 30 State Councils of Religious Education.

The crusade will be conducted for the next year and a half. It calls for improvement of the present program of Christian education through more time, more regular attendance, better leadership, and increased co-operation of church, home, and school so as to serve more effectually those already enrolled.

How to Meet Needs of Youth

To meet the needs of youth today, Dean Weigle and members of the Council's Committee on Basic Philosophy and Policy urge advance along two paths.

First, they would clear away prevalent assumptions that the public school must exclude religion, and open the way so that "the common religious faith of the American people, distinguished from sectarianism, may find appropriate expression in the life and work of the public schools."

Second, they would encourage the movement for week-day religious education. Under this plan, begun some 30 years ago and now spread to several thousand cities in practically every State, public school children whose parents request it are excused from classes at stated times to attend religious classes conducted outside the school by their own denominations.

"Week-day religious education is not a perfect solution to the problem of divorcement of religion from general education," a tentative statement of the Committee held, "but it does represent the most serious effort that the churches have yet made to bring religion closer to the center of the child's educational experience."

A report of the Council's Committee on Home, Church, and School cited cases of successful community organization for week-day religious education. The depression period caused a reduction in number of these schools, the committee noted, but added that the last three years have seen an increase in their number.

"There is nothing in the principle of separation of Church and State to hinder the school's acknowledgment of the power and goodness of God," said the dean of the Yale Divinity School.

"Let the public school avoid sectarianism, but make explicit its belief in God. Let it leave to the family and to churches and synagogues the responsibility for education in the whole range of religion, but let it keep its own life provision for the education of children in due reverence for God and faith in God."

To omit religion from the schools, Dean Weigle declared is to discredit religion, to give out a powerful condemnatory suggestion, to surrender to the sectarianism of atheism. But he did not blame atheists for the trend in the last century to secularize the schools. He put the responsibility largely on the churches.

"Adherents of all faiths in America have been more concerned that the public schools should not contain any element to which they could object," he said, "than they have been to conserve in these schools the great principles of morals and religion upon which they agree."

Other factors contributed to the banning of all religion from schools in the nineteenth century, contrary to previous American practice, Dean Weigle said. And now the twentieth century tends to accept this exclusion as matter of course, something fixed and irrevocable.

"Don't assume it is a closed question," Dean Weigle begged of the religious educators. He urged a return to the early American conception of religion as an integral part of American public education.

Navy Budget Is Pruned By $111,699,699

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A $111,699,699 slash was made in President Roosevelt's budget for the navy today by a House committee which recommended appropriations of $966,772,878 and urged that the Nation build battleships and cruisers "superior" to those abroad.

The cut, from the President's figure of $1,078,472,577, was the largest yet made by the Appropriations Committee in any single budget recommendation, but the Committee said the fleet's needs could be "adequately met" with the smaller sum.

(The President's budget figure of $1,078,472,577 included funds which he classified as emergency national defense expenditures. These were responsible for the difference between that figure and a $954,000,000 request by the Navy to finance its normal, nonemergency operation and construction.)

Included in the measure was $1,000,000 to start work on a $3,000,000 project designed to develop the tiny Pacific Island of Guam as a naval "lookout" post. Guam improvements were turned down by Congress last year after a heated controversy involving questions of foreign policy toward Japan.

Further Reduction

In sending the Navy bill to the House floor the Committee also cut $16,316,250 from the amount of "contract authorizations" recommended in the budget. With such authorizations the Navy may contract for work to be paid for later. Thus the total decrease in the amount the Navy could spend or obligate in the fiscal year beginning July 1 amounted to $128,015,949.

While allowing money to start work on 19 new combat ships and five auxiliaries, the Committee cut $7,750,000 from the sums recommended for two new battleships and two cruisers.

While $2,950,000 will be sufficient for the Navy to proceed with plans for the ships, the Committee said, it should be determined before construction actually begins that the ships will be superior to those of other nations.

President Signs Bill

Meanwhile the first appropriation bill of the session, carrying $252,340,776 for emergency national defense and neutrality expenditures, was signed by President Roosevelt. The money is for use before June 30, end of the present fiscal year.

Congress trimmed the bill $19,658,747 under the President's budget estimate of approximately $272,000,000. The measure provides $109,416,689 for the War Department, $137,172,238 for the Navy, $1,475,000 for the Justice Department for expansion of anti-espionage work, and $4,276,849 for the Coast Guard's neutrality patrol activities.

The battleships covered in the naval appropriation bill originally were to be 45,000 tons each with speeds of about 33 knots. They were designed to match the two capital ships for which starting funds were made last year.

The House Committee, however, has been studying the advisability of much larger vessels and has asked the Navy to furnish cost data on 65,000-ton craft. High-ranking Navy officers disclosed they were considering battleships of possibly 52,000 tons for the future, but said their construction was considered inadvisable at this time.

The Navy High Command believes that the possibility of a general European war and uncertain conditions in the Far East threaten to produce a world conflagration.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told a House appropriations subcommittee in testimony made public today that the international situation is "fraught with more possibilities" affecting the United States than in 1914 and 1915.

President Disturbs Youth; Wife Helps Cheer Them Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—A new alliance between youth and labor for the purpose of influencing Congress to pass far-reaching economic legislation was born here today.

The American Youth Congress Assembly today was attended by Mrs. Roosevelt. Her visit together with Franklin, Jr., brought to a climax a week end of conferences notable for the active support of the First Lady and a verbal spanking administered by President Roosevelt which combined admonition with good humor.

After a three-day session attended by more than 4,500 young people, chiefly from underprivileged families, through its National Assembly, voted today to co-operate with Labor's Non-Partisan League on joint legislative aims.

The invitation for such an alliance came from John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, who was clearly the young people's hero, despite special attention paid to their organization by both President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The legislative aims of the Congress are manifold, but chiefly they concern job opportunities, safeguards for civil liberties," and all steps to keep the United States out of war.

No Formal Affiliation

The Assembly stopped short of formal affiliation with Labor's Non-partisan League because it has no policy making powers. It was indicated that this question will probably be put before the American Youth Congress meeting at Lake Geneva, Wis., next summer. In the meantime, a committee will approach the American Federation of Labor and farm groups for possible groups of co-operation.

The National Assembly also voted to:

Issue a call for a nation-wide peace demonstration to be staged on April 6, anniversary of United States entrance into the World War.

Arrange an all-American youth conference to be held in Havana in September.

Petition Congress to hold hearings next month on the proposed American Youth Act.

Adopt Peace Message

Before adjourning, the Assembly drafted a peace message to be dispatched to youth organizations in 52 countries pledging that "we will not rest until the slaughter of our generation is stopped."

A final attempt to expel Communist units from the Congress failed, when Jack McMichael, Congress chairman, ruled out of order a resolution offered by Miss Robin Meyer, of the Young People's Socialist League. Such a step, he said, would involve a change in the Congress constitution and could only be handled by a national meeting of the parent body.

The Congress Assembly also voted establishment of local Civil Liberties Committees to watch for violations of constitutional rights. These committees will "keep an eye on" Anti-Semitic campaigns, Department of Justice investigations of Anti-American activities and the special House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board.

Plea for Purge

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—The Association of New York State Young Republican Clubs adopted a resolution Feb. 10 urging the American Youth Congress to "purge from its membership those persons or organizations who are seeking to overthrow our constitutional form of government."

The resolution was adopted at a meeting of the board of governors and was announced after discussion in a closed session.

Earlier the Young Republicans adopted a resolution opposing the St. Lawrence project as a "great detriment to the people of the State of New York."

Mississippi Eases Homes' Tax And Balances Budget as Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The first phase of Mississippi's homestead exemption program begun 18 months ago has been successfully completed, showing how a State can operate efficiently, have a balanced budget and do away with all State and County taxes on homesteads up to a $5,000 assessed valuation and farm land up to 160 acres.

Official reports of the law's first full year's operation reveal it has saved some 150,000 homeowners approximately $5,250,000 in local ad valorem taxes during the last year and a half.

Furthermore Mississippi building and loan associations increased their business 25 per cent during 1939, the first full year to feel effects of the exemption law in additional construction. In the Jackson area alone, sales of lumber and building materials were up 16 per cent, despite a falling off in the amount of public building contracts, and 755 permits for new units at a value of $2,310,919 were issued in the city during 1939, compared to 442 the previous year, at a value of $1,297,145.

Sales tax collections for wholesale lumber and building supplies during the first 11 months of 1939, amounting to $4,966.13, showed an increase over collections for the entire year of 1938, which amounted to $4,781. Also, collections for manufactured lumber and building materials for the first 11 months of 1939, amouning to $149,474, showed an increase over those for the entire year of 1938, which amounted to $144,017.

Better Than Expected

Mississippi's program, which abandoned the time-honored procedure of raising taxes, promises to have a wider effect than thought possible. Gov. Paul B. Johnson, who was inducted into office last month, pledged to extend the present Mississippi homestead tax exemption law to "each and every owner of a home." Stating that "the present Homestead Law is inadequate," Governor Johnson indicated his administration would ask for an extension of the exemption to taxes for municipal functions also.

The present law applies only to state ad valorem taxes "or any legal ad valorem taxes levied for the maintenance of roads or maintenance of any schools," including "maintenance taxes levied by a municipality in a separate school district as well as maintenance taxes levied in consolidated or common school districts, and county-wide school maintenance levies."

As the law stands now, individual savings depend on whether the homestead is in a city or on a farm, for it provides less exemption for the town than for the country dweller, since rural homesteads are entirely exempt up to an assessed value of $5,000 and 160 acres of land. Their owners, however, must pay "debt service levies," which are levies made to pay annual interest on bonds previously sold and to provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds as they become due.

Homeowners in municipalities are relieved of part of their taxes up to an assessed homestead valuation of $5,000. They have exemption in the school maintenance tax, which constitutes one-third to 80 per cent of the urban maintenance taxes. They must, however, be levied upon for all other City maintenance taxes.

Extension Plan Up Again

As the bill was originally backed by former Governor Hugh L. White, city homeowners would have had the same exemptions as country owners. However, the Legislature would not pass it at that time, since it believed such extensive exemption would bankrupt the State. Since it has workde successfully so far, however, it is being widely discussed whether or not this Legislature will favorably consider Governor Johnson's proposed extension plans.

The Mississippi Homestead Exemption Law is unique in that the State Treasury reimburses county and municipal governments for losses suffered as a result of homestead exemptions. The funds appropriated to cover the expense of the law were provided by increases in tobacco, beer and ad valorem levies for the biennium, 1938-40.

During Governor White's administration, letters poured in expressing appreciation for the tax-relief measure. Many of them were from so-called one-horse farmers, who said they would have lost their farms because of poor crops that year if they had been forced to pay old tax rates, which they were unable to meet.

Under the new provisions of the FHA, requiring but a 5 per cent credit under a Title I loan, which is limited to $2,500, on the part of the homeowner for a loan, $105,000,000 in new home construction could be financed during the next two years with no other money than the amount saved by the present exemption law. At an average of $2,500 a home, this would allow 50,000 homes to be built, or 25,000 a year.

Taxpayers in Town of Surplus Cast Ballot on 1940 Tax Rate

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 13 (AP)—What to do with a $500,000 surplus in the Town Treasury was the question posed today for the municipality's 10,000 taxpayers by the five-man Board of Commissioners.

Each of the taxpayers received a letter signed by Mayor William E. Speers and Director of Revenue and Finance Bayard H. Faulkner telling of the Town's strong financial position and asking what they would like done with the surplus.

The letter asked:

"What do you think? Would you rather reduce the Town's debt another $100,000, leaving $400,000 to cut down 1940 taxes—or cut 1940 taxes for the full amount?"

Postcards—postage paid—were enclosed for the answers.

Mayor Speers, a Republican, told the taxpayers the 1940 tax bill would be $3,243,000—a decrease of about $500,000 from 1939—giving the Town the lowest tax rate in 13 years.

Since, Jan. 1, 1936, the Mayor added, when he and his four colleagues, three Republicans and one Democrat, took office the Town's debt has been reduced by $1,685,000.

Once before the Commission used a letter canvass in helping frame the Town budget.

In 1939 letters were sent to 10,000 taxpayers asking guidance on proposed reductions in the library, garbage removal, health, and street lighting appropriations. Returns from 2,500 persons favored reducing library and garbage removal items. The advice was followed.

The 1930 census set Montclair's population at 42,017, many of its citizens, like the Mayor, commute to New York business offices daily.

Yale Man to Supervise Service Unit in Finland

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Dwight B. Fishwick, New York surgeon and former Yale football star, said Feb. 12 he would head an American medical unit for service in a Finnish field hospital.

He will confer with Finnish military attachés at Washington concerning the unit, which is to include five physicians, 12 nurses and a staff of ambulance drivers. The unit, financed by a committee of Swedes and Finns in the United States, plans to sail early in March.

Munitions Ordered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, announced Feb. 10 that "educational orders" for munitions totaling $32,742 had been awarded to five firms.

Reds Throw New Troops Into Drive Against Finns

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Red Army blasted away at the Mannerheim Line in the Summa sector for the 12th day today with indications that reinforcements were being thrown into the attack.

In the onslaught on the Isthmus, the Red Army turned long-range artillery on Viborg, 20 miles from Summa, 40 shells crashing into the city during the night.

Previous shelling of Viborg, important Gulf of Finland port, was carried on by artillery stationed in the Summa sector; Finns said that the new bombardment apparently came from a greater distance.

The Finns announced today that their Army had repulsed heavy Soviet attacks in the Summa sector of the Karelian Isthmus and also beaten back Soviet assaults northeast of Lake Ladoga and in the Kuhmo sector further north.

No Reply to Red Claims

The Finns made no specific mention of the Russian claim of capturing 32 more Finnish "defensive fortifications," bringing to 61 the number claimed since Feb. 8.

The Russian drive, according to the Finnish command, had spread along the Isthmus to other points. Attempts of the Russians to cross the ice of the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga was said to have been thwarted.

Finnish leaders in Helsingfors expressed interest in reports that Latvia and Estonia possibly were approaching a crisis in their relations with Russia, with whom they made military pacts last autumn.

Denies Interference

In Riga, Foreign Minister William Munters of Latvia said, however, that relations with the Soviet Union were very satisfactory, and inquired, "where is the sovietization of which we were warned? No one in Latvia can say the Soviet Union intervenes in our home affairs one way or another."

The Russian communiqué on the day's fighting said:

"On the Karelian Isthmus, successful operations of Soviet troops resulted in the capture of 32 defensive fortifications, including 12 iron and concrete artillery forts.

"Losses of the enemy in the past few days in areas of the defensive fortifications captured by the Soviet troops include 230 machine guns and 82 guns.

"Due to unfavorable weather, Soviet aviation made only reconnoitering flights."

Today's communiqué claiming the capture of 32 forts was the third to tell of important gains in the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian isthmus.

The Army announcement issued early yesterday said 16 fortifications had fallen to the Red Army, and Thursday night it was asserted 13 "artillery forts" had been captured.

(The Finns have denied the two previous reports of Russian victories against the Mannerheim line.)

Strategy Drafted

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier yesterday presided over a French War Council meeting at the headquarters of Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, Commander of the Allied Forces, to map war policy.

It was announced that Generals at the head of forces on the Western Front attended the session, but decisions taken were not disclosed.

The War Council meeting was Premier Daladier's first session with his Generals since the Allied Supreme Council session a week ago.

Relief Costs Soar Rapidly In California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In the last two years, the number of persons receiving public financial aid in California has increased 39 per cent, and the total amount of aid given was increased 46 per cent, concludes the California Taxpayers' Association, after a survey of Federal, State, and local disbursements.

For the latest month in which complete figures are comparable—October of 1939—one out of every nine residents was on some sort of relief, a total of 800,000 persons, receiving $15,000,000 for that month, estimates the fact-finding Association.

In its preceding survey, of August 1937, the Association found 570,176 persons receiving public assistance, totaling $10,431,588.

The $15,000,000 total for last October, reports the Association, is the amount of actual cash disbursed, excluding administrative or overhead costs, surplus commodity distribution, and cost of care for persons in welfare institutions.

Of nine major agencies dispensing relief, the WPA accounted for the most: $4,686,860 among 223,000 persons for the month; next were needy aged, 134,100 dividing $4,407,283; State Relief Administration paid out $3,252,574 to 310,497; 72,362 unemployable indigents received $785,772 from the various counties; 39,125 needy orphans, $699,294; 9,967 CCC enrolees, $668,000; 6,796 needy blind, $327,316; 25,545 NYA youths, $308,000.

High Cost of Flying Is Still Going Up

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 13

Here's one for the motorist who thinks it's expensive to operate his automobile:

The operating cost of the Navy bombers, now on neutrality patrol, has been $22.71 an hour—and it's going up.

This cost, Rear Admiral John H. Towers told the House Appropriations Committee, did not include overhaul and depreciation. The cost was rising, he said, because the newer models require a higher quality gasoline than the older ones.

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Trimming the Budget: Action or Just Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — As Congress resumed its discussion of taxes and economy, computations showed that it had tentatively trimmed $159,000,000 from the President's budget to date in preliminary re-writings of his recommendations. The unofficial Congressional goal is a reduction of $400,000,000 in order to avoid imposing the new taxes in an election year.

Most of the economies so far have been made in the House. The basic question now is whether the Senate will sustain them, or vote back items that the House deleted. There is a second question behind that, whether the House will accept the Senate changes, if the latter boosts back the items which the House deleted.

Judged by the record of the past, it is the House which cuts presidential budgets and the Senate which restores them, and then tops them with additional items. And still judging by past experience, the House is prepared to go along with the Senate after making its own paper record of economy, and in fact expects the Senate to save it from its own economies. The critical period of testing the real economy feeling in Congress has about been reached. Already the Senate has restored a number of the House cuts. Readers who follow only the headlines will have an incorrect understanding if they surmise that the "economies" are actually approved. They must run the gauntlet of decision by both chambers, and subsequent to them, many deficiency bills will be introduced, which may restore some cuts. The early part of nearly every session is given over to "economy drives."

Here is the record, for example, last year. As passed by the House the grand total of 17 appropriation bills carried $8,291,000,000. As the same bills passed the Senate they were increased to $8,994,000,000 or a jump of $703,000,000 or 8 per cent. When the swollen Senate bills were sent to the House for conference, and later for House approval, the lower body, which has, initiated the lower amounts, was generally persuaded to go along with the Senate. To be exact the House accepted $603,000,000 of the Senate's increase.

The Year's Record

Of the 17 money bills last year, the Senate accepted the House figure on eight, and increased it on nine, reducing it on none. In the case of the farm bill, the Senate increase was 49 per cent, from $819,000,000 to $1,219,000,000, which the House accepted at $1,194,000,000.

Thus observers are wondering if the so-called "economies" written into the budget proposals by the House will not melt as they have in the past, but they see a number of changed conditions which may strengthen the House determination. First there is the nearer approach to the debt limit caused by steadily continuing Federal deficits; second is the popular demand for economy heard on all sides, and finally is the very real desire to avoid the new taxes, which Mr. Roosevelt advocates. Congress has a greater desire to economize today than for a number of years past, but the event is still far from settled.

NLRB Fight for Its Funds Undue Pressure on Congress?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Counsel for House investigators of the Labor Board raised the point today that Federal law prohibits the use of Government funds to influence Congress—after he had developed testimony that the Board sanctioned agitation against cuts in its appropriations.

Whether the Board had thus violated the law, said Edmund M. Toland, counsel, "is a problem for others to decide."

The investigating committee, headed by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, thereupon recessed to decide what, if anything, it should do about Mr. Toland's statement.

On the committee's reconvening, Mr. Smith announced that it had disagreed as to whether the conduct of the Board violated the law.

Saying it was a matter of common knowledge that Government agencies and departments did considerable lobbying, Mr. Smith added that the committee had decided to expunge Mr. Toland's statement from the record pending an opinion from the Attorney General.

Mr. Toland said that he himself was making no charge that the actions he had described constituted a violation of the law.

J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, testified that the Board had sanctioned efforts of its employees to stir up sentiment against undermining of the Wagner Act.

He said also, in response to questions, that he personally had invited William H. Davis, Chairman of the New York State Mediation Board, to appear before a Senate committee when it was hearing opponents of proposed Wagner Act amendments.

Mr. Toland produced evidence that regional directors of the Board had solicited labor leaders and others in 1937 and 1938 to protest to their members of Congress against proposed reductions in the Board's appropriation.

Mr. Madden said he supposed that some such activity had gone on in connection with every appropriation of the Board and that, at least in 1937 and 1938, it had been sanctioned by the Board.

Alumnae of Largest Women's College Honor Graduate Dean at Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The seventieth anniversary of the founding of Hunter College, largest educational institution for women in the world and the first to offer free higher education to them, is being celebrated here this week.

More than 600 members of the Associate Alumnae attended their annual breakfast at the Astor Hotel on Saturday and cheered Mrs. Harriet Rutter Eagleson, Hunter's oldest graduate and a member of the class of 1871, as she cut the huge birthday cake after it had been carried in by eight children from the Lenox Hill Neighborhood Settlement.

Lee Simonson, scenic designer and technical director of the Theater Guild, spoke of the new theatrical revival which has spread to colleges and universities all over the Nation.

Campus theaters equipped to accommodate traveling companies are bringing culture to the campus, will help do away with amateurishness in college dramatics and will give the theater a fine and stimulating audience which will bring it new life and interest, he declared.

Mr. Simonson designed the Little Theater in the new 16-story, $6,000,000 building Hunter College will occupy in September.

Dr. George N. Shuster, Acting President of Hunter, urged the alumnae to co-operate with the American Association of University Women in their campaign to discover or create new vocational opportunities. He asked for their help in an expanded personnel work program for Hunter students and invited them to attend a new series of adult education classes and lectures to be given next fall.

Members of the gold and silver anniversary classes of 1890 and 1915 greeted the gathering and a pageant based on the seven decades of the college were presented by the students.

Arita Bars Plan To Use Japanese In U. S. on Isle

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita today turned aside a suggestion that Japanese emigrants be recalled from North America to help exploit Hainan, Japanese-occupied island off China's Southern Coast, and the Netherlands Indies.

Mr. Arita told Parliament that it was doubtful whether such a course could be followed "for fear of worsening Japanese-American relations," but that the Government would co-operate with Japanese emigrants wishing to settle elsewhere.

Last week Mr. Arita said Japan had no territorial designs on the Netherlands possessions but wished to expand its commerce with them.

[Large-scale emigration to the United States was ended by the "gentlemen's agreement" of 1907, but in 1930 the United States had a Japanese population of about 140,000, about half of them born in America.]

Mr. Arita's statement replied to a question from Rekichi Kita, member of the leading political party, Minseito, whether Japanese would be recalled to work for "exploitation of the natural resources of Hainan and the Netherlands (East) Indies."

Peanut Vendor Builds $12,000,000 Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A one-time peanut vendor told his stockholders recently that the business he launched in 1906 had a $12,000,000 volume last year.

Amedeo Obici, President of the Planters Nut & Chocolate Company, of Suffolk, Va., reported a 1939 net profit of $567,078, but expressed concern about 1940 business because of "an increase in the price of raw peanuts." Mr. Obici got the idea that peanuts could be merchandized on a large scale by artistic packaging and advertising.

To Monitor Readers

Many of you have been kind enough to recommend this friendly inn to your friends, for which we thank you very much. Anticipating the pleasure of greeting more guests to our growing fold, we are advertising in the Monitor for the first time to say "Welcome to the Park Chambers, where genuine, old-fashioned hospitality still reigns."

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Modern and Colonial Blend in the South

Mountains of Virginia and Tennessee still are reminiscent of American frontier.

After "Mr. Markham Goes to Washington," he journeys into the South, writing his impressions as an American long absent from his homeland. Following is the fifth of his articles.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Va.—Bristol's main street is called "State Street," because it is a State line. Over it hangs a great sign with the words:

BRISTOL
Va. Tenn.
A
Good
Place to Live

The census of 1930 says it has 21,000 inhabitants; 7,000 in Virginia, the rest in Tennessee. State Street forms part of a long, straight line which, with only three jogs, runs from the Atlantic Ocean to Nevada. Sometimes, at Bristol celebrations, the Governor of Tennessee and the Governor of Virginia ride in the same automobile down the main street, each remaining in his own state.

I ate my supper one evening at a very pleasant restaurant on the Virginia side. As I sat looking over at Tennessee I saw a policeman go out.

"If I should steal a hat and rush across the street into Tennessee, would that policeman have a right to chase me?" I asked the bright and friendly waitress.

"Yes, if he actually saw you, he would," she replied. "Otherwise, not. But you don't need to worry," she continued, "he wouldn't see you, he's off duty now and wants to go home."

Still I had not any desire to risk it.

Another Frontier

Also I might have had to run on, to another border nearby, namely, that of North Carolina. Bristol surely is a frontier place. It not only lies in two States but is an important junction for a third not many miles away. And it might have been in a fourth, Franklin. Did you ever hear of the State of Franklin? Well, there was one, right here.

When the tall, thin, hard frontier men settled in the mountain area to the south they imagined they were still in Virginia, but later learned they were out of bounds. They were in North Carolina's sphere. Some of them didn't like that, so they established a State of their own, named it Franklin, after the great Benjamin, and elected a heroic Virginian as Governor. The venture soon collapsed and Franklin evolved into Tennessee.

North Carolina arrested the daring Governor of Franklin as a traitor, but later released him and Tennessee elected him as Governor, even before the territory was recognized as a State. He eagerly took office and lived happily ever after—at least during six terms.

This mountaineer, John Sevier, grandchild of a French Huguenot, was very typical of Virginia, fully as typical, indeed, as the rich planters along the coast. Most of Virginia up until 1800 was a frontier land of daring, restless pioneers. Bands of bold men moved out through the "Gaps" in the mountains, into wild new lands, where they founded new States. They made Virginia the Mother State. You find families throughout the whole of middle America whose ancestors migrated from Virginia. In many family attics are carefully preserved relics of covered wagons that started on the long western trek from Virginia. "Back home in old Virginia" was more than a phrase for hosts of Americans.

Frontier Mountains

And these mountains, amid which Bristol is situated, are still more reminiscent of the frontier than almost any part of America. The frontier came nearer stopping here than in other places. Daniel Boone would still feel at ease in these valleys. Abe Lincoln could come back to his very neighbors of a hundred years ago. A Vermonter would feel among kindred here; so would a farmer from Oregon, a Kansan, an "Okie," a Texas ranger. Here you see the early America you have read about, Americans as they were before the torrents of industrial emigrants and the growth of cities.

A brief sojourn in Bristol showed us many things characteristic of these mountains. For example, as we entered town, we saw on old man and woman in an old buggy, pulled by an old white horse. A little later we met a truck load of very sturdy young mules being shipped somewhere. Their destination or names were pasted on their foreheads. In a village so very far away is a little "mule bank," giving farmers loans on mules as security.

Leaving the mules, we took a trip about the town and saw three private colleges: King, Intermont, and Sullins. I was surprised to find so many schools of this kind in one small town. Later I was to discover this whole area is full of such institutions. There are colleges here without towns; but no town without a college or so.

Bristol's Hero

I soon learned that the great name in Bristol is General Shelby. He was a Revolutionary fighter, the "hero of King's Mountain." Every valley and ridge here has its hero. Every mountaineer here could shake hands with one in Montenegro; they both love guns and epic songs.

Bristol seems to lie under a mist of soft coal smoke, as many of the towns in this coal area. Its people go for fresh air and sunshine to "Hungry Mother Park" not far away. They call it the "most popular of Virginia's State parks." I think all Virginia's playgrounds are most popular and most beautiful; this is a park area. Parts of western Virginia are as delightful as much of Austria or South Germany and one couldn't say much more than that.

We came to Bristol from Williamsburg, slowly mounting Virginia's gentle stairway. We traveled from the "Tidewater" lowlands, where the wide rivers run backward, through the "Middle" plains, up over the rolling Piedmont hills to the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Great Valley of the Shenandoah. We passed from farm lands, past bounteous peanut patches, along snow-covered corn fields, to broad-spreading fields of winter wheat. We rode from spacious level land, where hosts of black people work on rich men's fields to broken high lands, where struggling poor men tend their own meager farms. We saw many splendid farm houses. We passed through scores of miles of young and hopeful forests. We noted a few stately mansions surrounded by splendid gardens opened each spring to visitors, who love the setting of leisure and elegance.

Rich in History

We saw the Museum of Edgar Allan Poe, the home of America's great Chief Justice Marshall, Jefferson's venerable University of Virginia, whose oldest set of low brick buildings were built about a long wide court, like the cool cloister of a monastery as though for men who do nothing but think. How these Colonists loved columns, columns, columns, and courts to build columns around!

Or hill crests to string columns along! Such is Washington and Lee University which we also saw at Lexington, a noble line of splendid brick offices, crowning an amphitheater of hills and faced with grand, impressive columns. Worthy of Washington, worthy of Lee and worthy of Virginia. Time will never grow long enough, nor America old enough to out-mode Colonial buildings.

We mounted the top of Virginia's stairs along the magnificent 100-mile Sky Line drive, widening along the crest of Shenandoah Park and looking down on one of America's most perfect valleys. More Americans visit this park each year than any other in the country. To what more alluring place could they go! In what more enticing valley could they wander than this between the Alleghenies' meandering ridges!

Thus we crossed Virginia with its 2,500,000 people, of which about a fourth are Negroes.

We saw black and white, sea coast and mountain crest, a little luxury and much plain living, beauty and vigor, dignity and charm, white columns, bleak cabins, tobacco fields and corn. We saw Colonial America beside modern America, and a hundred promises of that better America we are all trying to build.

Cushing; Keystone; Wide World

A Little Bit of the South

(1) The state line runs right down the middle of the street in Bristol. One curb is in Virginia and the other in Tennessee as the sign indicates. (2) The Edgar Allan Poe house in Richmond, Va., is now a Poe museum. (3) A steamboat with a barge of sand in tow near Knoxville, Tenn. (4) The mule still plays a big role in this southern area. Here is one that has just been crowned "king" of the Columbia, Tenn., mule market at a recent ceremony.

Who Owns What in Antarctic? Nations Have Yet to Decide

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States is not expected to lay claim for several years to Admiral Byrd's new territorial discoveries in the Antarctic.

The State Department feels itself bound by the position laid down by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes 15 years ago, when he was Secretary of the State, that mere discovery does not entitle a country to advance a right of possession. Mr. Hughes maintained that discovery must be followed by settlement.

Even though the Byrd expedition is government-sponsored and financed, it is possible that the State Department will wait until the European war is ended before advancing its claims. These may take the form of pooling both the Arctic and Antarctic colonies.

In any event, it is likely that when negotiations are opened eventually, all countries laying claim to the Arctic and Antarctic regions will be represented so that a common decision may be reached on what modalities must be observed to achieve title. Some countries contend that mere discovery is enough. Others, that if they have settled a portion of the globe, even though it were discovered by citizens of another country, they acquire title to it. Still others argue that if citizens of a country move away after discovering and settling a portion of the earth, citizens of another country can move in and claim possession in the name of their nation.

Although Mr. Hughes laid down the combined idea of discovery and occupation, it is realized here that while the plan is perfectly applicable to habitable corners of the globe, it raises many difficulties when transplanted to the Antarctic. There, settlement would be extremely difficult.

Moreover, does settlement mean living more or less on the land and developing the country so as to contribute to the support of the settlers? Or would it include camping, as the Byrd Expedition does, in frozen wastes and on shipboard, entirely dependent upon supplies brought with them or sent from the motherland?

Still further, does the discovery of a shoreline in the Antarctic entitle a country to claim all territory running back from the shoreline to the pole without further exploration? Huge chunks of frozen land are already claimed through this practice, although the so-called discoverer may possibly have covered not more than one thousandth of the territory claimed.

Admiral Byrd reported to the Government last week that he had added 300 miles of hitherto unexplored coastline to the charts of the Antarctic. Had he been the representative of some other nation he might have drawn lines from the extreme points of the 300-mile stretch and run them to the pole and claimed all the territory embraced within this enormous segment.

Dialects in Australia Founded On Grammars Outdoing Latin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A complete study of aboriginal dialects and folklore has been compiled by Dr. Arthur Capell of this city during a 4,000-mile trip, lasting 18 months, in the remotest parts of northern and northwestern Australia. He studied and recorded several dozen dialects spoken by aborigines in those areas and investigated the mythology that forms the background of cave paintings in the Kimberley district of Western Australia.

"Some dialects have grammars so complex that they leave Latin and Greek in the shade," said Dr. Capell. "I came on a tribal group at Forrest River who speak a language with five genders."

The Australian National Research Council commissioned Dr. Capell to undertake the survey in order to provide a record of native dialects, to assist in the compilation of a aboriginal history by helping to trace relationships between tribal groups and for practical purposes. He traveled by airplane, train, motor truck, steamer, mission lugger, camels, and mules. He spent three months covering 800 miles on mule back or in mule carts. Once near Kimberley his motor truck was so bogged that it took a week to travel a quarter of a mile.

Rehousing Aid Given By Brooklyn Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York City Housing Authority will open an office at 85 Buffalo Street, Brooklyn, Feb. 13 to assist in the rehousing of families in homes to be torn down to make way for the Kingsborough Houses low-rent housing project, it is announced.

Sixteen families have already been notified to move within 30 days and the rest of the 539 families living on the site of the $6,000,000 development to house 1,166 families will be sent notices as the Authority acquires the property.

Government to Push Union Antitrust Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — The Department of Justice is determined to press its enforcement of the antitrust laws against the illegal practices of labor unions.

Notwithstanding the objections of some union executives, Department officials are convinced from letters they are receiving from members of labor organizations throughout the country that rank and file workers tolerate abuses "only because they cannot prevent them."

Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, believes that the Justice Department's prosecutions under the Sherman Act will have the effect of protecting the labor movement from "enemies within its ranks whom it has no power to control," and it is apparent that opposition to the enforcement expressed by the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of its Executive Council in Miami this week is not going to deter Mr. Arnold from pressing for further indictments.

12 Indictments Obtained

Twelve indictments, charging restraint of trade and collusion, particularly in the building industry, have been obtained by the Government during the past few months. They involve 35 unions and a large number of their officials and influential members.

While the A. F. of L. resolution, passed at the Miami meeting, claims that the "application of the antitrust laws to unions inevitably would result in Government dictatorship over unions and kill free, democratic trade unionism," the position of the Justice Department is exactly the opposite.

Mr. Arnold replies to the A. F. of L. contention with the assertion that "without the intervention of the Sherman Act it is possible for selfish men within a labor union to work themselves into positions of autocratic power and terrorize the members of that union into helpless submission to activities the purpose of which is only personal power.

"This tendency is not peculiar to labor. It can be found with equal frequency in organized business. To penalize such activities in business is not an attack on business but a defense of business. To penalize such activities in labor organizations is equally a defense of labor. If they are not penalized, such aggressive tactics will win just as unrestricted force always wins. I know of no protection against such influence within labor as effective as the Sherman Act."

Charges Listed

As a concrete illustration of the abuse of power by some labor unions which the Justice officials hope to end, the Department cites complaints it has received from workingmen who have been deprived of a livelihood and whose families are being forced on relief because they were not permitted to join a union without paying $500 each, a price they could not pay.

This was done in a time of actual scarcity of the skilled labor which they could furnish. The department points out that the income of the leader of that particular union is about $170,000 a year and contends that such union practices, usually engineered by officials unresponsive to the democratic control by the union membership, are a violation of the antitrust laws because they interfere with the furnishing of services within interstate commerce and are in restraint of trade.

Among prominent labor union executives who have been indicted in the Sherman Act drive are William L. Hutcheson, President of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, and First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; Daniel W. Tracy, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association; T. O. O'Brien, head of the Teamsters' Union in Washington; Patrick J. Sullivan, head of the Chicago Building Trades Council; and Leslie Goudie, Chairman of the Teamsters Council of Chicago.

New Cases Studied

New cases are being studied by the Justice Department which is assembling evidence on which to seek additional indictments.

In pressing these cases, the Government enforcement authorities declare that far from preventing labor unions from using their power for legitimate purposes, including the maintenance of wages, hours, health, safety, working conditions and the right of collective bargaining, the Sherman Act attacks only the 'illegitimate use of the privilege or organization for purposes which cannot be justified in the interests of either free and independent labor or free and independent business enterprise."

Raleigh's Farm Help to Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — Many southern cities, including some of the larger ones, still have "farms."

The practice of owning and operating these originated back in "horse and buggy" days, so to speak — or, to be more specific, in "mule days," when beasts of burden did the work now done by mechanized units.

Mayor Graham H. Andrews has just announced that vegetables valued at $9,292.84 were produced during 1939 on the City farm near here, for distribution through welfare agencies.

H. H. Dalton, disbursing officer for the city, reported to Mayor Andrews that the canning plant on the Raleigh farm of 150 acres turned out 4,013 cans of vegetables last year, which were given to the needy. "We do not sell any of the vegetables produced, Mr. Dalton explained, "but deliver them to our commodity room, where they are prepared for distribution."

Gasoline Tax Receipts Show Gain in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Total gasoline tax collections in Virginia for 1939, amounting to $19,102,174.75, show a 7 per cent increase over collections for 1938, the Governor's office reported.

Figures prepared by the Division of Motor Vehicles disclosed that the 7 per cent increase represented $1,343,673.09, while gallons of gasoline consumed last year totaled 381,021,069, against 355,150,044 the year before—a 7 per cent increase.

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France Intensifies Drive on Reds

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—In the days when France was governed by the "Popular Front" combination of three parties of the Left, the Radicals, the Socialists, and the Communists, and when Germany was posing as the champion of Europe against Communism, German propaganda liked to represent France as a country on the eve of Red revolution.

Japan was associated with Germany and Italy in the anti-Comintern Pact; and I have seen hordes of Japanese, city folk and visitors from the country, staring at an "anti-Comintern map" which was hung up in a large department store and which showed France as already pink in political coloration.

Now the situation has drastically changed.

Germany is the ally of the Soviet Union and France is making a vigorous effort to rid itself of Communism.

Expelled From Chamber

The climactic step in this direction, following the outlawry of the Communist Party last September and the decree which makes it possible to intern suspected persons without process of law last November was the recent expulsion of 60 Communists from the Chamber of Deputies under the provisions of a test act which was passed with only two dissenting votes by the Chamber and was adopted unanimously by the Senate.

Under the provisions of this act all Communist members of national and local legislative bodies who had not resigned from the Communist Party or repudiated it in some public declaration before Oct. 26, 1939, were to be deprived of their offices.

Sixty of the 73 Communists in the Chamber of Deputies and one of the two Communist Senators, M. Marcel Cachin, are subject to expulsion under this law. It will also affect the mayors and many members of municipal councils in the 317 communities (most of them small working class suburbs) where Communist local administrations existed before the beginning of the war.

Originally an earlier date, Oct. 1, had been set for the recantation of those Communists who would be allowed to retain their seats. It was advanced to Oct. 26 largely because M. Dewez, a Communist leader among the miners of Northern France, and who gave before the Chamber a convincing declaration of disillusionment with Joseph Stalin and the Communist International, had formally resigned from the party early in October.

Waiting Trial

Of the 60 excluded Communists 37 are in prison, awaiting trial on charges of having illegally reconstituted the Communist Party, after its suppression, under another name, and of having signed a communication to the President of the Chamber of Deputies, last October, demanding immediate peace on Herr Hitler's and Mr. Stalin's terms. Ten, including some of the most important leaders of the forbidden party, have disappeared. Among these is the Party Secretary, Maurice Thorez, generally recognized as France's Number One Communist.

Thorez had clamored for war against the Fascist states until the conclusion of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. He then took the first opportunity to desert his regiment, no doubt acting under orders from Moscow.

André Marty, veteran French Communist who led a mutiny in the French Black Sea Fleet in 1919, is known to be in Moscow and has just been deprived of French citizenship.

Other Communists who have disappeared are Gabriel Peri, the Party's expert on foreign affairs; Monmosseau, the Communist trade union leader; Jacques Duclos, former Vice-President of the Chamber, and M. Ramette, President of the "Workers and Peasants Group" which was the changed name of the Communist Party.

Generally speaking, the "brains" of the Communist Party, the most trusted agents of Moscow, have contrived to hide in France or to escape abroad. Both those who have been arrested and those who have recanted are among the less distinguished figures in the party.

The Communists in the last French parliamentary election, in 1936, polled about a million and a half votes and obtained 73 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. They were a political force to be reckoned with.

But there have been many changes since 1936. The internal issues on which the election was fought have been submerged by the war. Moreover, the Communists in 1936 and up to the eve of the war posed as uncompromising enemies of Fascism. Their leaders may follow without question the changes of policy in Moscow; but many of the rank-and-file Communists have certainly been both confused and disgusted and it is most unlikely that a free election today would show a million and a half Communist ballots.

Keep Up Agitation

At the same time the Communists have conserved enough of their organization to carry on clandestine agitation with pamphlets and word-of-mouth slogans in the factories. They have not, according to the best available information, penetrated into the Army.

The Socialist leader, Léon Blum, has been carrying on a campaign for receiving disillusioned Communists into the Socialist Party. It does not seem, however, that there has been any great response to this appeal. There is a wide gulf in temperament and psychology between the typical French Communist and the typical French Socialist; and the memory of the factional struggle between these two Marxist parties has not been forgotten. It seems that the majority of the Communists who have lost faith in their own Party are, for the present, without a definite orientation. What they will become in the future depends on the course and on the issue of the war.

There is enough of a surreptitious Communist organization to publish secretly the forbidden Party newspaper, L'Humanité. And American correspondents here occasionally receive Communist appeals on behalf of the imprisoned Deputies, written in quite good English.

French Police Keep Eye on Red Embassy

By the Associated Press

Paris, Feb. 13

The Foreign Ministry announced today that a special police watch had been installed over the Soviet Embassy in Paris in disregard of its diplomatic immunity because of its "relations" with the outlawed French Communist Party.

Authorities asserted that surveillance of the Embassy in Paris went no farther than regulations already imposed by Russia on the French Embassy in Moscow. They accused the Russians of questioning, searching, and even photographing visitors to the French diplomatic headquarters.

U-Boat Ship Sinkings Increase Neutral Ire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 13—A new note has entered the protests of the smaller neutral nations which are deeply concerned over losses to their shipping.

They charge that the German U-boat campaign has been conducted without making adequate provision for the crews of neutral craft that have been sent to the bottom.

Moreover, it is contended, a number of the sinkings have occurred without any effort on the part of submarine commanders to establish whether or not the neutral vessels were carrying contraband.

From the beginning of the war to Feb. 10 about 145 neutral ships have been sunk, it is unofficially estimated. Earlier official statistics, carrying losses up to Feb. 4, showed the sinking of 117 neutral ships totaling about 342,000 tons.

Both Sides Blamed

Neutral concern, at the beginning of the war, was directed more or less equally at both the Allies and the Third Reich because delays or losses in shipping were attributed to action by belligerents on both sides. It is believed here that the feeling now has become increasingly vocal against Germany, owing to the manner in which sinkings have occurred and owing to unconcealed Nazi pressure to force neutrals to adopting an anti-Allied attitude.

In December last The Netherlands, in particular, were annoyed because the German press was suggesting that the Reich expected neutrals to organize measures of their own against British methods.

But the greatest concern naturally results from casualties and the loss of so much valuable shipping. Scandinavian indignation, which has been rising considerably, has been particularly strong since the sinking of the Swedish grain boat Pajala of 6,873 tons which was carrying fodder from Buenos Aires, Argentina, for Swedish farmers. This was an indefensible act in Swedish eyes.

Norse Losses Mount

Norway is even more bitter. Norse shipping losses have been increasing weekly since the beginning of the year. The Norwegian press considered the limit reached some weeks ago in the use made of the Nation's territorial waters by German war vessels and submarines. But to this has been added the mining and torpedoing of its own ships near or within its own territorial waters.

Thus, for the last week in January Norway's losses amounted to six ships totaling 7,000 tons and 70 sailors.

Such warfare, writes the newspaper Aftenposten, is worse than the ill-famed Barbary States terrorizing of shipping in the Mediterranean a century ago.

Neutrals have taken much pains to show they are pursuing the strictest neutrality, and that they don't use the British convoy system. However, they now indicate that if British convoys offer increased security then they may have to choose such a form of transport or may be forced to arm their own merchant marine in self-protection.

Coal Supply Cut

The most serious blow during the past few weeks has been the sinking of ships carrying coal to Norway. The result has been that present supplies of Norwegian coal have become so small that the Government decreed the temperature in ordinary rooms must not exceed 64 degrees Fahrenheit and 59 in shops and public buildings. Hot-water baths from central heating plants are allowed only on two consecutive days once every third week.

Norwegian papers hint that new commercial negotiations with Germany may have to consider gurantees for the welfare of Norwegian sailors. In addition to an attempt to break the British blockade, Germany's actions on sea appear to be designed to convince neutrals that Britain has lost control of the sea and, consequently, that the most advantageous policy for the neutrals would be to co-operate with Germany in some form of continental blockade.

Apparently, however, the result has been to create a stronger antipathy against Germany and its methods. This hostile feeling has been greatly strengthened in Scandinavia by the feeling that the Reich is in no small measure responsible for the Finnish struggle because of the German-Russian alliance. Scandinavian countries are much concerned regarding Germany's future policy across the Baltic.

In New Post

Wide World

Sir Lyman Duff

Canadian Chief Justice acting as Administrator in place of the late Lord Tweedsmuir.

Chief Justice Of Canada In Governorship

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 (CP)—Sir Lyman Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, who has substituted frequently for Governors-General of Canada was clothed Feb. 11 with all the powers and prerogatives of the King's personal representative in Canada as administrator of the Government.

In a ceremony, enacted at the residence of Sir Lyman and in the presence of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, the Chief Justice repeated the same oaths which the late Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, took when he came to Ottawa on Nov. 2, 1935. H. W. Lothrop, more than 40 years a public servant and Acting Clerk of the Privy Council, administered the oath.

Mr. King was there, not only to witness the swearing in but to carry out the formality of paying the official call which the leader of a Canadian Government always makes upon a Governor General immediately after the oath is administered.

Letters patent constituting the office of Governor General of Canada make specific provision that, in the event of necessity, the duties are taken over by the Chief Justice.

These same provisions set forth that in the absence or incapacity of the Chief Justice before a new Governor General is appointed, the responsibilities of this high office will revert to the senior Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, now Mr. Thibaudeau Rinfret.

Both Sir Lyman and Justice Rinfret frequently have acted for the Governor General in attending the Senate Chamber for royal assent and for other functions of the vice-regal office.

British Move Swiftly Against Nazi Sea War

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Great Britain is expanding its air and naval coastal patrols suddenly and swiftly to smash Germany's mine-and-bomb blockade of British shipping.

The Admiralty announced it was recruiting 10,000 additional fishermen for naval patrol duty in the war against German mines. The Air Force, with a big British plane construction program already in effect, was disclosed to be buying heavy planes from "at least one other air-skilled neutral" besides the United States.

[This cautiously-described nation was believed to be Italy.]

The Admiralty announced that German action had sunk six ships—three British and three neutral—during the past week. British losses were the Beaverburn, Munstear and Chagres, totaling 19,585 tons. The neutrals lost were the Estonian Anu, the Netherlands Burgerdijk, and the Swedish Orania, aggregating 10,218 tons.

Sub Crew Prisoners

Indication of another British naval success was given in an official announcement giving the names of eight German submarine officers and men taken prisoners.

This made a total of 16 names announced in the last 24 hours. The bare announcement gave no indication of where or when the men were captured.

At the same time the Admiralty announced that only 18 ships had been lost in convoy out of 8,284 vessels escorted from the beginning of the war to Feb. 7—a proportion of 1 to 459.

The disclosure that the British Royal Air Force was expanding its coastal fighter commands indicates renewed efforts to smash the German "bomb blockade" of shipping and to be prepared for any aerial Blitzkrieg this spring.

The Air Force issued a call for radio experts, said to be wanted especially for the elaborate air defense system, which is co-ordinated through complicated signaling methods.

Repeated British contentions that their planes are superior to Germany's in quality, if not in numbers, were given support by a highly-authoritative source, which said the R. A. F. had shot down 59 German planes over the North Sea and coastal areas since the war began and damaged 20 others so that they were "probable losses."

Losses Reported

On the other side of the ledger, British losses in these encounters have been 18 bombers and one coastal reconnaissance plane, but not a single fighter (pursuit) craft, the source said.

The Germans' losses were placed at about $4,000,000 worth of planes and 200 fliers.

The figures were supplied to show Britain's efforts against the aerial bombardments by which Germany is attacking British sea supply lines. These attacks, averaging one a day since Jan. 1, have caused admittedly severe shipping losses, although British and German authorities disagree on the number of ships sunk.

Preparations for enlarging the coastal air defenses were understood also to provide for intensified counter attacks.

Britain would be at a disadvantage on this score, however, for she has 900 miles of threatened coast line, while Germany's exposed coast is only a little more than 100 miles long, much of it guarded by seaplane bases on islands.

The addition of 10,000 fishermen to the naval patrol will bring the number engaged in this work to 20,000.

Meanwhile survivors of the Swedish steamer Orania, 1,854 tons, said on reaching a British port today that their ship was torpedoed without warning Feb. 11 in the North Sea and sank within three minutes.

Who Sunk Maru?

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Ryo Koyama, Rightist member of Parliament, today laid responsibility for the sinking of the Japanese liner Terukuni Maru last Nov. 23 at the door of Great Britain.

Mr. Koyama made his charge in a heated session of the Lower House Budget Committee.

The Terukuni Maru went down off the English Coast presumably after striking a mine. Mr. Koyama declared that "weather conditions at the time make us doubt that the mine was laid by German vessels; moreover it is clear that the British Admiralty designated the route" followed by the liner.

British Rescue German Crew Which Set Freighter Afire

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rear Admiral Sir Henry Harwood told the Associated Press today that the crew of the German freighter Wakama, after setting their ship afire yesterday when interrupted by a British warship off the Brazilian coast, had been taken aboard a British cruiser.

Sir Henry, commander of British forces in the South Atlantic, said in an exclusive interview that 10 officers and 36 men of the Wakama's crew had been picked up in lifeboats by one of the British patrol vessels.

[The 3,771-ton German freighter Wakama, laden with lard, hides, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, castor oil, cacao, rock crystal, and wood waste, left Rio de Janeiro Feb. 11 in an apparent attempt to run the British blockade and return to Germany.

[According to the British Admiralty, 23 German vessels totaling 139,236 tons had been scuttled by their crews to avoid capture up to Jan. 30.]

Sir Henry's flagship, the cruiser Hawkins, entered port here last night. The cruisers Shropshire and Dorsetshire yesterday were in the waters off Brazil, where the Wakama was intercepted and fired by her own men.

Sunk After Set Fire

Because she was considered a menace to navigation, the burning Wakama was sunk, Sir Henry said, by the British cruiser that intercepted her.

A British scouting plane had been the first to sight the richly laden freighter, Sir Henry admitted.

Sir Henry indicated that the warship which picked up the crew of the Wakama might be either the Shropshire or the Dorsetshire, British cruisers previously reported in the vicinity of the sinking.

A warship is under no obligation to pick up a crew that deliberately destroys its own ship, a sailor on the Hawkins said.

Ended Uneventful Days

The Hawkins had been 34 days at sea and had nothing exciting to report other than the Wakama incident, Sir Henry said in denying reports published here that the cruiser had sunk the German freighter Wolfsburg.

The Wolfsburg sailed from Recife, Brazil, Feb. 3 and no other word about her gamble with the British blockade has been heard.

La Coruna, the last German freighter to sail from Rio de Janeiro before the Wakama, "had apparently escaped the British cruiser awaiting her offshore," Sir Henry said.

But he added that the vessel, now nine days at sea, might still be intercepted.

Nine Others Remain

The Wakama was the eighth German merchantman to leave a Brazilian port in an attempt to run the British blockade this year. Nine other Nazi freighters remain anchored in Brazilian ports.

Shortly before the Wakama sailed from Rio de Janeiro Sunday night, the 5,846-ton Nazi freighter Uruguay left Recife with a cargo of foodstuffs, and has not been reported since.

The six other German ships presumably homeward bound are the Königsberg, Sao Paulo, Wolfsburg, Bahia, La Coruna and Santor. Only the Königsberg has been reported sighted at sea.

Nazis Define Torpedo 'Rights'

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—Authorized sources said today that the commander of a German submarine was within his legal rights if he torpedoed the Netherlands steamer Burgerdijk, because the ship was en route to the British contraband control station at the Downs on the Kentish Coast.

[The Holland-America Line reported yesterday that the 6,853-ton freighter carrying eight passengers and 33 crewmen was torpedoed Feb. 10 on a voyage from New York for Rotterdam.

[Authoritative circles in the Netherlands today expressed intense indignation over the incident, which they termed a case of "senseless destruction."]

Under German prize court law any neutral vessel headed for a belligerent port, whether voluntarily or not, must be considered by German naval officers as carrying contraband.

Authorized sources asserted that if the British examined the Netherland ship on the high seas without asking her to go to the Downs the case would have been different.

These sources said that no word had been received directly from any submarine commander reporting the sinking of the Burgerdijk.

U. S. Attitude

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The United States probably would hold Britain responsible for the loss of any American vessel torpedoed by a German submarine after the American vessel was sent by a British warship toward a control port within the combat area.

That was the reaction here today to the torpedoing of the Netherlands steamer Burgerdijk while it was en route to the British contraband control station at the Downs.

However, both American and British officials are working on a system whereby the British would guarantee not to take American ships into a control port within the combat area.

Only one such vessel, the Mormacsun of the Moore & McCormack Line, has been taken into the combat area by the British thus far. Other British interruptions to American shipping have occurred at Gibraltar which is outside the combat zone as defined under the neutrality act.

An official called attention to a note sent Britain Dec. 14, by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on the subject of Britain's taking American ships into the combat area. This concluded:

"I feel that I should inform Your Excellency (the British Ambassador) that this Government, for itself and its nationals, reserves all its and their rights in the matter and that it will be expected that compensation for losses and injuries resulting from the infraction of such rights will be made as a matter of course."

Within the phrase "losses and injuries," the official said, could be included sinking by a German submarine.

The American argument is that an American ship must remain outside the combat area, otherwise it violates the Neutrality Act. Thus, since it may not legally go near the British Isles, the presumption is that it is not carrying goods to Britain.

But if, while proceeding, for instance, to Bergen, Norway, the vessel is forced by a British warship to head for Britain, the presumption of a German submarine commander might be that it was carrying goods to Britain, and on that presumption he might take steps to halt and sink it.

Allies Plug Blockade Holes

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—French military sources say Allied blockade officials will concentrate their investigations on American exports to neutral states bordering Germany on the grounds that much of these exports may be destined for Germany.

These sources cite figures indicating exports to neutrals around Germany have doubled and trebled prewar figures.

Norway is held to have received $15,000,000 worth of American goods in September, October, and November of 1939, compared with $5,500,000 worth in the same period during 1938.

Other neutrals' figures cited for the same comparative periods include: Switzerland, $7,000,000 and $300,000; Sweden, $35,000,000 and $18,000,000; Baltic States, $31,000,000 and $21,000,000, and Italy, $17,000,000 and $14,000,000.

Blockade officials are said to regard the increases as more than just coincidence, although part of them could be explained by the war's forcing neutrals to buy goods in the United States formerly obtained from belligerents.

U. S. Explanation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Catawba Indian tribe chiefs recently made a pilgrimage to Columbia in an effort to obtain a "lump sum" settlement of obligations due them. They also sought the privilege of becoming private citizens, to establish their own homesteads and make their way in the world.

Under the proposed adjustment, said Chief Robert Lee Harris, the State, which now appropriates $9,000 annually to be divided among 200 Indians on the reservation, would save it in the long run.

Italy Speeds Pass Defenses

JESENICE, Jugoslavia, Feb. 13 (AP)—Italy is secretly speeding fortification of the Brenner Pass—gateway in the Alpipe barrier which separates it from Germany—Yugoslav workmen reported to military authorities here today.

The reports were received with interest in view of growing tension in the Balkans, as a result of which Italy was expected to feel increased pressure from both Germany and the British-French Allies.

When Germany absorbed Austria on March 13, 1938, German troops took up positions in the Brenner Pass zone.

Italians constructing fortifications in the Udine region opposite Yugoslavia can be seen from many points along the frontier.

Great efforts, however, were made to cloak the work on the Brenner Pass defenses with secrecy.

Even some Italian sources have admitted, however, that the center of Italian fortification building has shifted from the French to the German border, where erection of forts and pill boxes has been under way for four months.

Germans, returning from Africa and the Balkans by way of Italy, are being sent across the border at night to prevent them from spying on the work.

Kennedy Boosts U. S. Shipping

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said today he would take back to London a proposal for "swapping" certain British and American shipping routes, which would result in putting idle American ships to work again.

He expected to talk over his plan with President Roosevelt later today, he said.

Following a 40-minute conference with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Mr. Kennedy declared that he hoped to get the British to turn over to the United States routes now operated solely by British ships, which already are being removed from some of these to carry war materials on other routes.

The routes Mr. Kennedy has in view for American ships were said to be far removed from the European fighting area.

The Ambassador reported that possibilities for increased export of American lumber to Great Britain were connected with his plan. He mentioned particularly southern pine and some western woods.

Severe Weather In Europe Puts Damper on War

By the Associated Press

Europe's warmakers are struggling with one factor this winter which they had not counted on—extremely cold weather, with many regions experiencing the lowest temperatures ever recorded.

This weather, which continued unabated today after nearly a month of crippling effect, has not only halted or slowed military activity at the fronts but has put a brake on the entire war machinery through its effect on the civilian populations.

Censorship hides some conditions in the belligerent countries, but an indication of the weather they are having may be furnished by the Netherlands, lying between Britain and Germany. The coldest weather ever recorded by the Royal Meteorological Service blanketed the country, which had an average temperature of 1.4 above zero Fahrenheit. It was 11.2 degrees below zero in the northeast.

Germany is known to have a coal shortage due to transportation difficulties. Glimpses permitted by the British censorship have disclosed severe winter conditions throughout Britain.

In Norway schools are closed, heat in buildings is limited, and unemployment has increased as cold and adverse shipping conditiones cut the fuel supply in half.

Denmark is locked in an ice blockade with temperatures as low as 51 below, Fahrenheit.

Even as You and I

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Denmark's royal family waived the luxury of hot baths Feb. 12 along with Danish subjects, because of the coal shortage.

The curtailment in fuel imports, which has occasioned drastic heating restrictions for several days, finally chilled the palace boilers.

Restaurants, taxed with orders for hot broth, comforted patrons with blankets.

Migrant Labor Seen as Normal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A further development of public employment offices throughout the Nation, higher welfare standards and greater diversification of employment opportunities in submarginal regions as possible means of meeting the migrant labor problem, are proposed in a report by Philip E. Ryan to be published by the Russell Sage Foundation here this week.

The report stresses that the vast majority of migrants do not constitute a problem and that it is economically sound for certain groups to move in an effort to better their lot. In times of depression, however, the migrant problem suddenly swells to disastrous proportions, overtaxing local relief facilities, and causing serious family difficulties, especially for children.

It is proposed by the author of the report that a national group, which might be either the Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities or the National Resources Planning Board, be commissioned by presidential executive order to co-ordinate governmental activities in this field.

Chinese Funds Aid Enthroning of Lama

CHUNKING, Feb. 6 (AP)—The Chinese Government has appropriated 400,000 Chinese dollars (about $30,000) toward expenses of enthroning Tibet's new Dalai Lama.

The Central Chinese Government has recommended that Lingerh Lamutanchu, Chinese boy from Koko Nor province, be appointed Dalai Lama.

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China Yields Slowly to Bayonet 'Order'

Outlines of Japan's highly publicized "New Order in East Asia" emerge even while the future of Japan is clouded by difficulties nearer home, largely brought on by the China war. Prospects for the "New Order" as seen from Japan were discussed in an earlier dispatch. Steps so far taken in China are summarized today.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China, after nearly three years of being prodded with Japanese bayonets and shown the first harsh outlines of Japanese economic intentions, remains mostly unconvinced regarding the benevolence or merits of Tokyo's "New Order in East Asia."

The future of Japan's scheme, as seen in China, requires a larger measure of Chinese support for eventual success. An assessment of steps so far taken indicates that force of arms still imposes such order as exists.

Japanese Army commanders in China at times frankly admit that extensive garrisons will be needed for an indefinite period in all occupied regions. The cost of garrisons figures prominently in any long-range program.

Keys to the "Order"

Assuming that order can be preserved in occupied areas, there remain the following key elements in constructing a "New Order":

1. Chinese puppet governments, to be centralized under Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, if he succeeds in his current efforts as Japan's agent.

2. Economic exploitation, with Japanese in all seats of power, Chinese capital and property utilized, and foreigners gradually squeezed out.

3. Social appeasement, especially the harmonizing of Japanese settlers in their new surroundings, and long range Chinese acceptance of Japanese garrisons—if possible.

4. Defense against unconquered portions of China, assuming less than a complete Japanese victory at arms.

Independence Risky

The puppet governments in North China and at Nanking have not yet attained a status comparable to that of the Manchukuan puppets in a far shorter time. Japan deals with the Peiping and other regimes, but has not recognized them officially as speaking for all China. That honor is reserved for Wang Ching-wei, provided he does not go too far along lines of independent thinking he has recently displayed.

A significant sidelight on Japan's economic plans for Central China is afforded by local publication of an advertisement of the allegedly Sino-Japanese, actually Japanese-dominated, "Central China Development Co., Ltd." of which the president is one Kenji Kodama. This company controls 12 subsidiary concerns which are formed under the commercial laws of the Japanese-sponsored Reformed Government at Nanking.

As preliminary, it may be pointed out that the properties of the 12 companies were all originally either Chinese owned entirely, or in many cases, as with the railways, virtually owned by foreign bondholders. They put up the money, have not been repaid, and are now being ignored in spite of protests.

Monumental Theft

Reproducing the advertisement of the company, the American-owned China Weekly Review terms it "the most monumental theft of the century!" It likewise describes the company as a "Japanese commercial octopus" whose "entire setup is in glaring violation of the Open Door and equality of opportunity, guaranteed in the Nine-Power Treaty.

[Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Japanese Diet Feb. 7 that the Government is "weighing the advantages and disadvantages of abrogation" of the Nine-Power Treaty.]

The companies included under this general grouping follow:

1. Central China Mining Company, designed to monopolize all mining development in the Yangtze Valley. A Japanese is at the head.

2. Central China Electricity & Waterworks Company, granted control of all Chinese electric light and power companies and waterworks seized by the Japanese Army. Japanese-headed.

3. Shanghai Inland Navigation Company, holding a monopoly of canal and river transport in the Yangtze provinces. Japanese-headed.

4. Central China Tele-Communications Company, established by the Japanese Army to operate Chinese telephone, radio, and telegraph services including the Chenju radio near Shanghai in which American interest is large. Japanese-headed.

5. Shanghai Real Estate Company, holding a monopoly of real estate transactions outside the Shanghai foreign areas. Under the headship of a Chinese "puppet" this company plans establishment of a Japanese subdivision at the former Chinese Civic Center north of Shanghai, of which this company now holds the real estate rights.

6. Central China City Motor Bus Company, Chinese-headed, with a monopoly of bus operation in the Yangtze delta region, in Japanese-occupied Hongkew, and Chapei at Shanghai, Nanking, and all connecting lines.

7. Central China Marine Products Industrial Company, with monopoly control over all Chinese coastal fisheries. Japanese-headed, and fostered by Japan's Navy which makes targets out of Chinese junks refusing to sell to the Japanese monopoly at Japanese prices.

8. Greater Shanghai Gas Company, Japanese-headed and monopolizing gas production in the lower Yangtze.

9. Central China Silk Reeling Company, Japanese-headed, with exclusive control of silk trading and production in the Kiangsu-Chekiang-Anhwei district; it operates silk filatures seized from the Chinese, and buys cocoons from the Chinese farmers with the use of armed trucks, payment being in military notes o. Japanese-sponsored Hwa Hsing money.

10. Central China Railway Company, operating lower Yangtze region lines seized by the Army, and defaulting American, British, and other foreign obligations. Japanese-headed, but like other companies keeping several offices open for Chinese "puppets" when these can be snared.

11. Hwainan Coal Mine Company, Chinese-headed, monopolizing coal in the Anhwei region.

12. Central China Salt Industrial Company, Chinese-headed, monopolizing sales and production in the Yangtze provinces as was formerly done by the Salt Gabelle of the National Government.

Economic Exploitation

Reports sifting through from Shansi, interior northern Province, disclose a relatively advanced stage of economic exploitation. Sixty per cent of the Province is said to be under Japanese control. Japanese settlers have increased from 100 before the war to 20,000.

Although Shansi has extensive deposits of coal, iron, silver, tungsten, nickel, and copper, Japan paid far more than before the war for less coal and iron. Officers discount this as due to war conditions.

Shansi requires heavy machinery, especially American. Japanese find many machinery markets closed, and blame "diplomatic maneuvering."

Costly Conquest

With a present garrison of 100,000 when last estimated, dependent on Japan for half of its sustenance and with many of the soldiers homesick, Shansi is proving a costly conquest. About 200,000 Chinese guerillas give the invaders little rest.

In social relations, the Chinese remain largely hostile, even when subservient. Many, of course, resort to the ancient Chinese art of taking money from both sides. In Shansi, Japanese are already urging Chinese to have larger families—and "better babies"—as manpower for exploiting the province.

With a "New Order" still tenuous even near the northern centers of Japanese occupation in China, and with difficulties multiplying at home, many question marks pave the long road toward a New East Asia.

Puppet's New Army Fights Chiang Men

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Feb. 13

Japanese military authorities here announced that the first Chinese Army of 50,000 supporting former Premier Wang Ching-wei had been formed and had landed yesterday on the coast of Fukien Province "with the co-operation of the Japanese Army and Navy."

This Army under Wang, who is forming a Central Chinese Government with Tokyo's approval and co-operation to oppose Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, is now engaged in fighting the General's forces in Fukien Province, the Japanese said.

The Japanese said that the Wang forces, although heretofore unmentioned, had been organized some time ago and had captured Shaoan, a Fukien town near the border of Kwangtung Province, after which its forces had been increased by "vigorous recruiting."

The Japanese call it the "Peace and National Reconstruction Army."

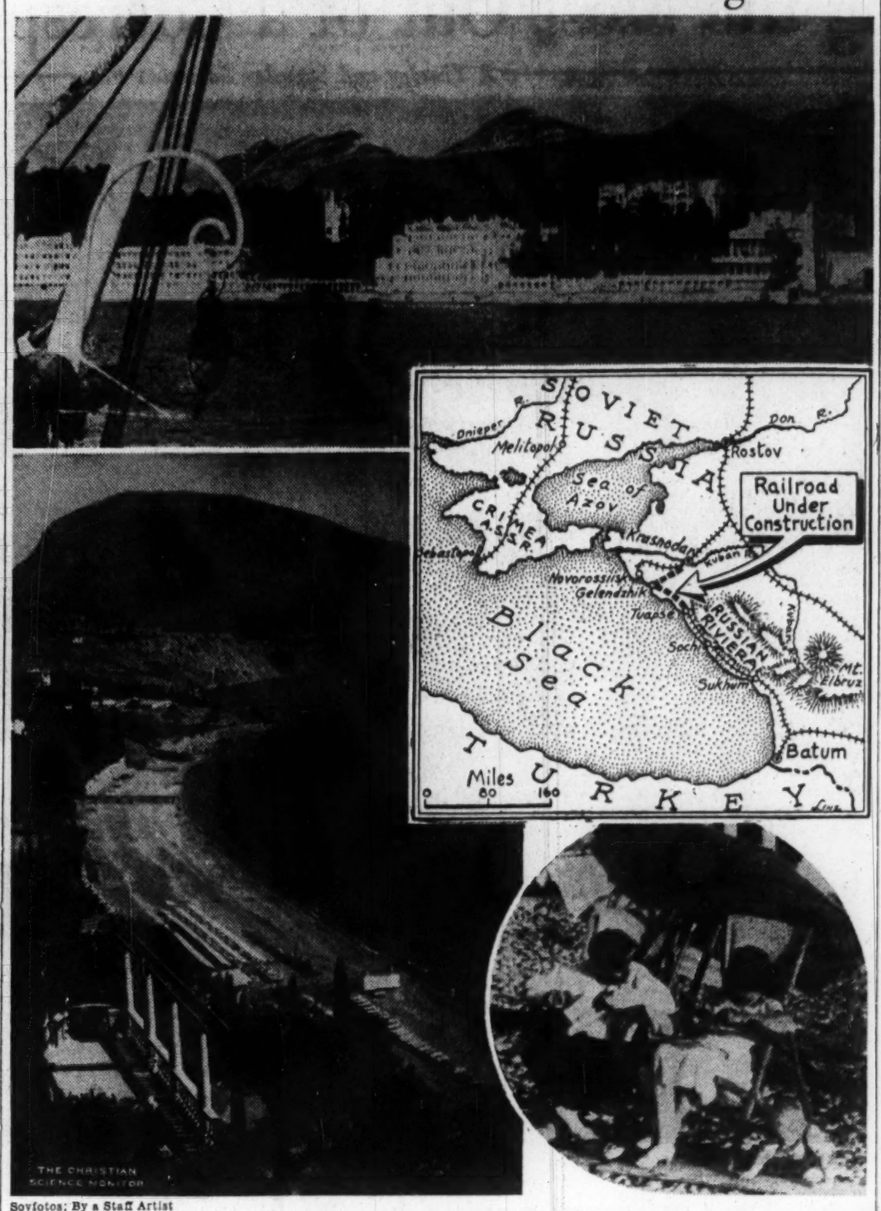
Sample of Order?

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Japanese Army informed the Lower House of Parliament yesterday that it was considering bringing Chinese war prisoners to Japan to remedy a shortage of labor in mines and on farms.

"The Army is already releasing from service trained Japanese workers for coal mines and other industries," War Minister Gen. Shunroku Hata said.

Prisoners are being put to work on the spot as they are captured in China, he said.

Soviets Cater to Resort Patronage



Sovfotos; By a Staff Artist

New Railway Line to Give Easy Access

Upper—Glimpse of Sochi at the base of the Caucasus Mountains, on the new Black Sea Riviera. Lower left—View of the beach at the old Crimean riviera, which is being replaced by new resorts on the East Coast of the Black Sea. Lower right—A vacation on the Black Sea beach. Map shows location of railroad under construction.

Russia Opening Riviera on Black Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Russia will soon have its Riviera to match the Riviera of France. Instead of glistening against a backdrop of snow-capped Maritime Alps, it will have at its back the famous Caucasus mountains. The territory for this new Riviera, on the Black Sea, is being opened up by the new Black Sea railway, which is now under construction and will link up the towns in this area. This new railroad section covers a stretch of coast that runs from Tuapse, on the Black Sea, head of an important pipeline to the Caucasus oil fields, to Gelenzhik, to the north, running thence northeast to Krasnodar, connecting at either terminus with existing lines.

Until recent years this coast depended largely upon a motor highway or steamer service from Novorossiisk to Batum along more than 300 miles of rugged scenic Black Sea coast.

This eastern shore of the Black Sea, largely subtropical and in sharp contrast to the normally colder climate of Russia, has become an increasingly popular resort area, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. "It is supplanting the near-by vacation land of Crimea, the resort of Russians for generations.

From the verandas of villas on the new Riviera can be seen the blue water of the Black Sea in one direction and the dense forests on lofty Mount Elbrus on the other. This mountain, 18,465 feet high and topping the Alps by more than 2,000 feet, is the highest mountain in Europe. The Caucasus heights keep away the cold blasts from the north and east, and are largely responsible for the coast climate that seldom approaches freezing, or rises above 80 degrees in summer.

At Sochi, the most popular of the resort towns, with its bamboo, lotus and subtropical plants, vacationists stroll amid date palms, banana palms, yuccas and cactus, in the latitude of Nice.

About 70 miles farther down the coast is Sukhum with an average temperature of about 59 degrees, and with violets blooming in December. This historic port city was founded by the Greeks who called it Dioscurias; under the Romans it was known as Sebastopol. Later, under the Turks, it was one of the big slave markets of the Black Sea.

Japanese Army Criticized In Diet for Expense Secrecy

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (AP)—For the second time in 10 days, a member of the Japanese Diet criticized the powerful Army today by declaring that secrecy surrounding military expenses is making the people "uneasy."

Gen. Shunroku Hata, War Minister, bluntly refused a demand by Ryozo Makino, a member of the Seiyukai Party for a detailed explanation of war expenses. The debate became so heated that the stenographic record was suspended.

Mr. Makino's Party, the Seiyukai, has only slightly less parliamentary strength than the dominant Minseito.

"The people are uneasy," Mr. Makino asserted, "and to remove that uneasiness it is necessary that the armament plan must be explained concretely to some extent.

Criticism Rampant

"The people are barred from making political criticism, but they are criticizing nevertheless in other ways."

General Hata then reviewed the international situation and the war in China and said the Army estimates were based on "common sense" and reiterated that hostilities were continuing in China on a large scale. He said the Army budget was designed to meet the international situation "for three or four years hence."

"We cannot discharge our duties if the Army continues to make such vague replies regarding this enormous expense," Mr. Makino retorted, "nor do I consider the War Minister is discharging his. We cannot meet our tasks if all we have is the Army's request to have faith."

General Hata then cut the stenographic record with a reference to the international situation.

"The War Minister's explanation is all wrong," Mr. Makino shouted, declaring that the Navy had made a better explanation of its budget, and therefore it was unnecessary for the Army to maintain the most extreme secrecy.

"I cannot give further explanation," General Hata replied.

The Committee Chairman then attempted to mediate the dispute and General Hata remarked that "we are in the midst of war and are doing all possible to prevent espionage. Beyond this I cannot explain."

Seven-Year Arms Program

The Overseas Minister, Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, then entered the controversy and told Mr. Makino an explanation of the budget would disclose the number of men under arms and much information about armament and asked the questioner to consider this.

Unappeased, Mr. Makino retired from the rostrum.

On Feb. 1, the Army and Navy presented for the approval of Parliament a seven-year arms program costing about $671,000,000, after which the War Minister declared the Army was keeping its eyes on Soviet Russia.

The appropriation, in addition to a total of $1,862,017,680 already approved for the purpose, was asked for "replenishment and rehabilitation of arms."

On Feb. 3, Army leaders were infuriated when Takao Saito, veteran member of the Lower House of Parliament, proposed that troops be withdrawn from China to pave the way for a negotiated peace.

The Army leaders charged Mr. Saito had made "open insults against the objectives of the sacred war in China."

Mr. Saito touched off a political tempest in the Diet by his remarks. The full text of his remarks was stricken from the record, and he resigned from the Minseito Party the next day on advice of Party leaders. In 1935 and 1938, Mr. Saito had touched off similar furores by criticising the Army's influence in national policy.

Vandenberg Asks That Party Lines Play Little Part

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 13 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, presiding at Western Michigan's traditional Lincoln Day banquet, said last night that Abraham Lincoln was re-elected in 1864 as "our first coalition President, uniting behind him all like-thinkers, regardless of party affiliations, who put the welfare of their nation ahead of every other hope."

Nearly 1,400 banqueters, augmented by a gallery crowd of more than 2,000, listened to attacks on the Roosevelt Administration, appeals for Republican solidarity and many oblique references to the impending presidential campaign.

Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota praised Senator Vandenberg as one "who would ably and honorably preside on Pennsylvania Avenue."

Senator Vandenberg told his fellow Republicans that "we must strive to create common ground upon which all like thinkers may unite to produce an administration for all America in which a prepledged one-term President is manifestly free of all incentive but the one and single job of saving America."

Madame Chiang to Stay In Hong Kong for Rest

HONG KONG (AP) — Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo, has arrived in Hong Kong from Chungking, the Capital, for a much-needed rest.

Madame Chiang has been one of her husband's most trusted aides in the fight against the Japanese.

G. O. P. Speakers Give Cue On Course of Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

will determine Republican success in 1940.

That no uniform party line in foreign policy has yet emerged, although the emphasis on the part of the majority of the leading presidential aspirants is one of isolationism and higher tariffs.

Stress on Unemployment

The concentration of Republican criticism upon the condition of mounting unemployment for which the New Deal is to be held accountable, is illustrated by the addresses of both Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, and former President Hoover last night. Mr. Dewey, speaking in Portland, Oregon, and Mr. Hoover, addressing another rally in Omaha, Neb., described the unsolved unemployment problem as the key failure and the logical outcome of New Deal policies.

Mr. Dewey, who is now carrying his active campaign for the presidential nomination to the Pacific Coast, said that the American nation is today suffering from an erosion of capital which has worn down its entire productive plant to the extent of $7,000,000,000 during the past seven years and asked if it was any wonder that one third of the population is ill-clothed, ill-housed and ill-fed and that at least 9,000,000 persons are out of work.

Still Slipping Back

"But under the New Deal," Mr. Dewey declared, "we are not even standing still. In the six years from 1933 to the end of 1938 we needed $36,000,000,000 for replacement alone. The grand total of capital put into our productive plant in those years was only $29,000,000,000—not even enough to make up for wear and tear.

"Seven billion dollars short of even holding our own! Our productive plant and equipment have been running down at the heel at the average rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year."

Contending that the Administration is following a "divide and rule" policy, he quoted the words Lincoln used in discussing the slavery issue:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

Hoover Sees Tragedy Here

Delivering his first political speech since he took over the relief campaigns in aid of Finland and Poland, Mr. Hoover declared that the circumstances of unemployment in America are "as tragic as the conditions abroad."

"The outstanding problem in the United States," he said, "is unemployment. To get our people back to work is the greatest humanitarian action of our day and age. This unemployment is no symptom of a passing depression. It is the result of something far deeper in the forces of American life."

The former President declined to accept the idea that unemployment is a "chronic disease in a free system." He contended that to accept such an idea is to admit that a free system is impossible, and that the inevitable alternative is to "drive us over to a totalitarian system which creates jobs by force." He believed that the proof that this gospel of despair is false lies in the record of American industry.

Not First Time of Trouble

"We have had unemployment before accompanied by all this same pessimism," he said. "Yet over the major years of our national life we have had reasonably full employment for all those who wanted to work. Before our economic system ceased firing on all four motors we had won for America the greatest triumph in all history. We had a productivity which brought us into sight of the promised land of abolished poverty.

"We can have a higher aspiration than stabilized depressions."

Mr. Hoover listed three "notions" which he branded as bringing "paralyzing confusion into the forces of progress." These were that the American system of free enterprise is all wrong and needs to be made over, that government officials can plan, direct and operate the economic life of the people; that "governments can spend and spend and borrow and borrow without thought of tomorrow."

That notion, the said, is the rock on which liberal governments are wrecked and which helped to wreck 12 European democracies.

To achieve the national task of restoring productive jobs for 9,000,000 unemployed men and women, Mr. Hoover felt that there must be a "vigorous shift in ideas—of point of view in the Nation," and he offered the following ten conclusions:

Hoover's Conclusions

1. We must change from our national drift toward statism with its shackling of men to making a civilization of free men.

2. We must change from pessimism to faith in the future and greatness of America, of democracy and its illimitable opportunity for men.

3. We must turn from envisaging our problems as requiring transformation of a whole system, to an attitude that our faults are marginal around a heart and hearth which are well founded.

4. We must firmly adopt the concept that it is only through steadily increasing productivity of the nation that we can make progress.

5. We must resolutely turn from government spending to national thrift.

6. We must desist from restricting invention and labor saving methods. We must drive our machines to the utmost; it is men we must conserve, not ideas or methods.

7. We must realize that this system is based upon morals not alone in individuals but in government.

8. We must revive the belief that the highest accomplishments of democracy come from voluntary co-operation among men.

9. We must turn our direction from class conflict, pressure groups and disunity and seek unity. That was the spirit of Lincoln.

10. And we must keep out of war.

Taft Warns of Dictator

Another leading prospect for the Republican presidential nomination, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, speaking at Greensboro, N. C., declared that the United States must decide whether it will remain a republic of its historic pattern or become a government by a totalitarian executive.

"If the New Deal," he said, "were licensed to proceed in the 1940 election, we would see the course of the last six years accelerated—more power, more regulation of every phase of life, more billions borrowed and poured out to retain the spenders in power, until the Government is the servant, not of the people, but of its pensioners.

"We could not stop until financial collapse and a subservient Congress produced a modern streamlined totalitarian dictatorship."

Among other Republican speakers and other views expressed at the many Lincoln Day meetings were:

Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas, at Baltimore: The courage of Abraham Lincoln was a spiritual vision. The goal of Abraham Lincoln was a spiritual, rather than a material, goal. . . . It looks very much as if President Roosevelt will be the New Deal nominee for a third term as President of the United States. I believe that the people will arise in their might and thwart such a move.

Senator Styles Bridges, New Hampshire, at Oklahoma City: The freedom he (Lincoln) would seek for Americans today would be freedom from economic dependence or domination from the Government as well as from private groups. . . . They have not achieved freedom if, seeking to wrest vast economic powers from private hands, they have merely transferred them to the far more powerful public control of the Government.

Representative Bruce Barton, New York, at Buffalo: Prosperous, independent business is the indispensable support of liberty. Democracy breaks down first, not in its political machinery, but in the economic processes which nourish it. Bad business, unemployment, hopelessness on the part of employer and employee alike—these have been the beginning of the disaster in every country where democracy has been lost.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin, at Dallas: If there is one thing in life that provides a thrill to me it is to watch a human being come to life, awaken, to see him break his narrow shell and grow in consciousness of power. Lincoln was such a man. He broke the petty bonds or limitations that held him. He released himself from the prison of small thinking and small living. He recognized that he "of himself could do nothing," but that with God, who was his constant companion, he could do anything that was right for him to do.

Gov. Arthur H. James, Pennsylvania, at Grand Rapids: Lincoln, if he returned, would find another tug-of-war. In his life the words "States' Rights" raised the question of whether States were strong enough to destroy the Union. In America today, the question is whether the Federal Government shall be strong enough to destroy the States.

Representative Hamilton Fish, New York, at Chicago: The issue is Americanism versus internationalism. If the internationalists of both parties have their way, the people will not have any referendum of the foreign policies of the Administration. There is no difference between such pro-leaguers as Franklin D. Roosevelt and Cordell Hull and such Republican internationalists as Henry L. Stimson and Nicholas Murray Butler.

Representative Charles A. Plumley, Vermont, at Naperville, Ill.: Today economic progress is being paralyzed. That destruction is the destruction of social progress. The imperious necessity of America is to restore economic productivity and thereby jobs for men. That alone can support our humanitarian aspirations.

Netherlands Reports Cold Weather Mark

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The lowest temperatures ever recorded in the Netherlands were reported Feb. 13 by the Royal Meteorological Station, with 11.2 decrees below zero Fahrenheit at the airdrome of Eelde, in the Northeast, and a country-wide average of 1.4 above zero Fahrenheit.

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W			R	E	X		O	N	E			N		
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

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Teaching Yourself by Correspondence
First of Eight Tuesday Articles

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A young man living in a section of South Africa wrote recently for information concerning correspondence courses given by liberal arts colleges in the United States. Interested in literature, philosophy, and history he wished to go on with his college work. There are dozens of first grade colleges and universities from which he was able to choose.

A friend of mine, a girl from the West Virginia mountains who had to stop school before she was seventeen, completed her high school and later a university course by correspondence. She is now a novelist whose name you would know. A missionary setting out for the Orient, enrolled for a course in Chinese given by correspondence, and in the long journey en route to his post mastered the fundamentals by the time he got there, after which he went right on studying. This course had language records and a small phonograph, so he could both read and listen.

A newspaper reporter was assigned to Spain during the recent Spanish civil war. After a few lessons at a local branch of a national School of Languages, he enrolled for a correspondence course in Spanish and greatly increased in speaking ability through intensive study on the way over, continuing his study as regularly as he could afterwards.

Supervision in Teaching Her Child

A mother living in a remote settlement in the United States, and another, a missionary's wife, stationed in North China, enrolled in correspondence courses that enabled them to teach their younger children at home. Chinese students, some of them on active service in the conflict with Japan, are enrolled in astonishing numbers with one of the largest correspondence schools in the United States, sending their lessons over the seas with commendable regularity They are studying economics, engineering, agriculture, and other subjects that they feel will help them to help China in her reconstruction.

I could go on and on. There are hundreds and thousands of men and women, boys and girls, studying by correspondence. Nothing can daunt such people. They will go on growing. Busy during the day at earning a living or at other duties, they bring their teacher and his courses into whatever they call their home, where at their own choice of time they can carry forward their education.

Yet for every group of students who enroll for courses and finish them, there is another group that enrolls and gradually "peters out."

This is partly because there is more to a correspondence course than enrolling, receiving the lessons, and sending in the assignments. Any head of a correspondence school will tell you that. There are good courses and poor courses; but the best of courses is a poor one to the student who does not know at least to a degree how to teach himself.

What Makes A Good Teacher

It is just here that we come in. This series of eight articles dealing with home study aids in connection with different types of correspondence courses, should help you to get more out of your present home study course than you got out of your last one. And perhaps, in case you have not signed up for one this semester, the series will give you courage to do so. There is nothing more fun than taking a good course! And it is wonderful the kinds of courses you may choose from.

Today, by way of a starter, let us think what makes a really good teacher. Our correspondence course teacher off there in his headquarters office, has worked out the technique, and will be sending us helpful letters and messages; but this is not the same as personal contact in the classroom. So let us think what we must supply ourselves.

As I look back over the long line of teachers I have had, certain unusually fine ones stand out. Among them they had certain gifts in common.

Carries You On Into New Fields

One of these was ENTHUSIASM FOR THE SUBJECT. Whatever you enroll to take, you must supply this enthusiasm. It can be encouraged but not generated by mail. Enthusiasm comes from loving the subject deeply. Loving it means that you will search out books and magazine articles about it, get acquainted with people working in the same field, be on the lookout for new avenues of approach to it, never quite let it out of your mind.

The good teacher of literature, drama, poetry, mathematics, French, economics, history, is constantly supplying you with the results of his many contacts and reachings-out. This, in a correspondence course, if you would have it carry you along as joyously as you wish, you must do largely for yourself. And if you do not go out definitely to build up and continuously feed this spirit of enthusiasm, the lessons at some point are likely to become chores to you, mere routine, memory work, tasks done only for a mark or grade.

Another quality of the fine teacher is CONFIDENCE IN THE STUDENT. The good teacher never lets a pupil give in to discouragement. This does not mean that he encourages false pride. Instead, he studies out the student's abilities, and develops them. He knows the student's faults, if any, but only for the purpose of helping him correct them. So in teaching yourself by correspondence, do not let yourself become discouraged. Do for yourself what you know a good teacher would do for you, and help yourself to march along.

Giving Yourself A Review

Sometimes it means buckling down to a thorough review, or going more slowly, or taking yourself in hand for laziness or lack of organization. But remember that the good teacher, even when pointing out your shortcomings, never lets you stop there. He stands by you until you begin to pull yourself out. So, in teaching yourself by correspondence, stand by yourself.

The good teachers I have known also have another quality in common. This might be called VISION. One very fine mathematics professor I had in college taught me more about truth and the beauty of accuracy than I learned in any other subject. She saw way beyond the square of the hypotenuse or the intricacies of calculus. She was dealing with ideas—spiritual ideas, if you will—and those of us who could see beyond our noses or the period at the end of an assignment, caught that vision.

Seeing Beyond The Lessons

What, then, are you taking this course for? Is it in order to get a better weekly wage, to be able to talk about the new books at the club, or to sing German lieder beautifully in the original? Probably. But isn't there a finer, more lasting reason? A really good teacher would have more reason than that for teaching you.

So think it through, all you earnest students of home study courses. Without a classroom teacher, you yourselves can yet supply the vision to see out and beyond the immediate application of the course you are taking. And then you see, you will gain far more than money could buy.

This touches upon only a few high spots. Perhaps with this to begin with you can recall for yourselves some of the special ways in which, aside from the actual ground covered, this or that unusually fine teacher made some course for you a memorable experience.

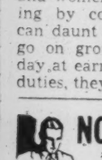

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Photo by V. R. Haveman

Under the Wide California Skies of Scripps College

Toll Hall beyond, and "Baldy" rearing up as a backdrop, Scripps College is one of the units in a most interesting and sensible educational setup. The Claremont Colleges, in Claremont, California, include Claremont, Pomona, Scripps, and by working agreement La Verne. These independent colleges, each making its special contribution to the whole, form a group that might be compared somewhat to the group in an English university like Oxford. Pomona is co-educational, Scripps is for women, Claremont co-ordinates all facilities and is the graduate school. There is a fine joint museum, and the libraries supplement one another. Any of the advantages of one college are open to students and faculty of another, but each college is separate, and therefore not unwieldy in size.

Practice in Keeping a Diary

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Keeping a diary is an activity (or lack of one) that bears the brunt of many jokes at its expense. Yet a diary remains one of the best ways in which we can make ourselves put experiences into written form. If kept with a desire for improving our written expression, it can be a real help in achieving an informal, friendly style. We ourselves can't keep one more than a few days at a time, but we are all for them!—Chairman.

* * *

Washington

Dear Chairman:

I have just been reading another of the always-interesting Round Table discussions, in which your closing comment speaks of the art of saying a great deal in a few words. For several years I have been gaining enjoyment from keeping a sort of diary (I call it a "log"), of which the above is one of the chief characteristics. This record does not emphasize chronological daily doings, but skims the highlights of the really interesting things that happen, and includes all sorts of material—books read, people met, trips taken, plays and concerts, current news happenings, and, particularly, ideas of all sorts, original and otherwise, that are worth recording. I do not write it daily, as that exactitude is the rock upon which so many such attempts founder, but only when I feel like writing, even if it is just once a month.

Not being intended primarily for anyone else's eyes, it is highly informal in style, sometimes to the point of near-unintelligibility, but is thus enabled to be written with a speed, freedom and vividness that often catches the spirit of a thing more easily than would more laborious formal writing.

(Mr.) J. M. M.

* * *

An Indian Reservation
California

Dear Round Tablers:

Last spring, while spending several weeks at Grand Canyon National Park, I visited the Havasupai Indian Reservation, one of our most beautiful. Although it is located in Grand Canyon National Park, very few tourists take the time to make the trip. The Indians are, of course, very interesting, but it was the lovely rugged scenery that impressed me. It was a real treat and I would like to share it with the Round Tablers, so let's be off!

First, we must reach "Hilltop," which is 38 miles by motor west of the South Rim hotel center, and then we must ride the Indian ponies 14 miles into the canyon to Supai. Supai is the United States Post Office on the reservation and is considered the most inaccessible post office in the country. Our car leaves the pine forest behind and we bump along a rather rough dirt road. A sea of sagebrush covers the country almost as far as we can see. This silver-gray background is a perfect setting for the brilliant red of Indian Paint Brush and Scarlet Bugler growing close to the edge of the road. The tall quinine bushes are covered with ivory-white blossoms, the air is warm, the sky is turquoise with fleecy white clouds here and there . . . and so, two hours later we come to Hilltop, just a wide place in the road and the head of the 14-mile trail to the agency.

The Indian guide has not arrived yet, and, after a box lunch, we walk to the edge of the cliff. Far below we see tiny figures moving slowly along the floor of the canyon—it is our Indian guide and the ponies. He finally tops out and we are soon ready to start on our way. The ancient trail winds down the side of the canyon walls. This is the original Indian trail, little touched by the hand of man, and it is said the oldest member of the Havasupai tribe cannot remember when it was not in use. The drop from the rim of the agency is about 3,000 feet. The canyon walls are a red-orange. Weather-worn masses of the same color adorn the tops and lower ledges of the cliffs, giving the appearance of a pottery shop, for these formations all look like vases and jars of varying sizes and shapes, some complete, some still in the making.

For four hours we have been riding between the canyon walls and through blooming shrubs and cactus, and now we come to a grove of big cottonwood trees. We cross Havasu Creek, sparkling and crystal clear, and soon reach the agency where we shall spend the night.

Havasupai means "people of the blue-green water" (the color being caused by the presence of lime and other chemicals in the water). There are about 200 Havasupai Indians in the tribe and they are probably the most remote and primitive tribe in the country.

Before Havasu Creek joins the muddy Colorado River, it tumbles off into four waterfalls, three of which we are going to visit. It is said some of the most beautiful waterfalls in the world are in this little valley. First we come to Navajo or Bridal Veil Falls, the loveliest I have ever seen—not just one bridal veil, but many, all spread out over the cliff like an enormous piece of exquisite lace. A mile further on Havasu Creek makes a roaring leap over the cliff into a large pool of unbelievably blue-green water, to form Havasu Falls. We dismount to climb down an embankment so's we can go real close and feel the spray. Havasu Creek is crossed twice before we arrive at Mooney Falls, which drops 200 feet into a frothy pool. To reach the bottom of Mooney Falls we climb down through a series of caves in the side of the cliff and then by iron pegs. The spray showers everything with diamonds, especially the ferns. As we look downstream the lovely blue-green creek disappears among the vine-covered trees and thick brush on its way to the Colorado. We go back to Havasu Falls to eat our box lunch and make another stop at Bridal Veil before returning to the agency. In the morning we return to Hilltop, where our car is waiting to take us back to "civilization" after three glorious days.

Thank you all for being my guests and I sincerely hope you enjoyed the trip. (Miss) G. V. B.

* * *

Thank you for a lovely trip, Miss B. You make us wish to include the Reservation when we next go to the Grand Canyon.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Compensation Follows

As one succeeds in raising his standard of conduct toward others, their conduct toward him undergoes a similar change and their mutual relations become established in peace and in harmony. As a result, efficiency is increased, production is quickened, and added compensation follows. — Christian Business.

Adult Education in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, Western Australia

By serving one person in 210, Western Australia's adult education organization is reaching more people proportionately to population than any similar service in Australia. West Australian adult education is conducted by the University of Western Australia, and the success it has achieved is due to generous grants for the work, received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Progressive grants made by the corporation total $31,250.

For eight months of the year evening classes are held at the University in poetry and prose, psychology, education, art, politics, song, and world affairs. The war stimulated interest in art and world affairs this year and classes had to be extended three times on a self-supporting basis. Courses are given at suburban centers, to factory employees, and at the headquarters of the Labor movement.

A box system meets the needs of study groups in country centers, each box containing books and introductory notes for their study. A readers' counsellor scheme, modeled upon that of the University of Pittsburgh, meets the needs of individual readers in remote areas. The most successful course in the box scheme series this year has been that on parent education. Books and other material for the course were obtained from parent education organizations in the United States.

Next year classes will be established for aliens at the University and in suburbs of Perth. These newcomers to Australia will be taught the idiomatic use of written and spoken English, and the political outlook of British people. They will also be given an insight into Australia's literature and history. Instruction will be individualized, lecturers being assisted by student tutors.

Adult education will be taken into the camps of militia units and the second Australian Imperial Force formed to serve overseas in the war. Special lecture courses will be given in the camps and at the University for soldiers, and books will be made available to them from the University readers' counsellor library.

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Through the Editor's Window

Never Too Old to Learn

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A small item in our local edition the other day caught my eye. It ran this way: "Up in Portland a mother of three children and grandmother of two is setting those two an example in the enjoyment of school. She is Mrs. Ethel K. Lorenzen who enrolled yesterday in Portland's evening school classes for the fourteenth consecutive year. She will study shorthand this time. In recent years she has taken courses in bookkeeping, typewriting, high school English, penmanship, filing, business English, mathematics, history, and civics."

An item like that is encouraging. You would think that with the educators and even the psychologists telling us that oldsters learn as easily and in many ways even better than youngsters, we would all get over the notion that it is too late to go back to school and finish up that uncompleted job. And, in all fairness, we are getting over it. But some of us still need encouragement. I now and then get letters from men and women who find themselves sufficiently free from family duties to consider at least what they themselves want most—and it is college. But they wonder: should they, aren't they too old?

* * *

An article not to be missed is "I Went to College at Fifty," published in the December Forum and picked up by the February Reader's Digest. The anonymous writer had had two years in college before marriage, had since brought up a family. For several years she had been serving on committees, attending meetings, writing her Congressmen, and trying valiantly to do something about the community and the world in which she lived. One day she suddenly realized that the problems she was trying to help solve called for more background knowledge than she had. She needed to know more economics, government, history, sociology. She enrolled in the nearby university and two years later graduated with several hundred other students, all about 30 years younger than she.

I can only say I should like to know that woman.

When I was in college, a woman several years my senior was enrolled in three or four courses with me, each of the four years. We were a little shy of her at first, but respected her thoroughly. She knew any amount more than we, in every subject, and did her work to more purpose; but she took part in our campus fun, and was always cooperative in college social and student relationships—Y. W. C. A., student association, dramatics, etc. The writer of the Forum article speaks of her delightful relationship with the girls, and of how it helped her to understand better her own grown children. To this day I recall how proud we students were of the companionship of our more mature classmate. Because she so evidently enjoyed us, we were grateful. And we considered her a tremendously good sport—a student's highest compliment.

In the great American universities the presence of graduate students and students of the schools of education make student-age today a thing of lesser moment. All ages are found in the same courses. For this reason, the older student might feel more at home socially if he or she attends the large university rather than the small college. Happily, more and more "grandparents" who really want to find out more about things, are realizing that opportunities to do so are at hand, and that one is never too old to learn. M. J. T.

A Tuesday Column

You Can Do the Same

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Jessie had always wanted to write, but marriage and home duties had prevented her from completing all the training she needed for the development of her real talent. It was almost by chance that she learned of the writing courses offered by the University of Kansas in correspondence. She enrolled for the advanced course in "Narration."

It went well. She enjoyed the work and felt that the instructor was her friend because of the extensive comments and the constructive helpfulness offered. Miss Lesh, the instructor, felt that she had a great deal of talent, and sugested that she take the "Short Story" course.

That was even more thrilling, and before it was even completed she found sale for the things she had time to write. Then the family moved to a large city and because of her training Jessie was given a position on the editorial staff of an important magazine of large national circulation. "Your encouragement as I went along always meant a great deal to me," she wrote to Miss Lesh.

Eleanor was unable to complete her college course and moved with her family far away from educational advantages. But she had already heard of the correspondence work of the University of Kansas and took several of the courses in writing, with amazing results. Now in the midst of the "Short Story" course she has sold stories to one of the leading magazines beside numerous articles, stories and radio scripts. Edwin T. Randall.

Watch for more of these encouraging little stories.

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Allies Ready to Defend Oil Fields; Antipodes Forces Debark in Egypt

SUEZ, Egypt, Feb. 13 (AP)—One of the greatest armies ever transported by sea, estimated at 30,000 men, landed here yesterday from New Zealand and Australia to join the British-French forces in the Near East.

While some of the new arrivals move on to Palestine, others were housed in a tent city at the edge of the desert partly prepared for them. They were welcomed at the end of their 10,000-mile voyage by Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden with a message from King George VI.

A Reuters dispatch passed for transmission from Suez said the great armada of transports and British warships were anchored "as far as the eye could see."

The first contingent of Australians reached a Palestine camp after five hours in a crowded troop train.

Long lines of gray buses, winding through the green hills and orange groves, carried the men from a small country station to their new encampment which had been prepared by the Scot regiment stationed in Palestine.

The newcomers quickly exhausted available supplies of oranges from happy vendors.

The Australians were under command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey. Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg commanded the New Zealanders.

Quick Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Australia and New Zealand are expected to furnish six divisions at least as their contribution to the present war. In the last war New Zealand forces were raised in the end to 50,000 men, or about two divisions, while Australia had five divisions, until it had to break up one of them and use it to reinforce the other troops. When the wastage of manpower on the Western Front was felt, New Zealand put in the draft to keep its forces at full strength. Australia held a referendum on this and voted it down.

Population growth should enable both Dominions to place more men in the field but for the fact that in the present war they are compelled to keep watch on the home front. The Anglo-Japanese pact which once gave them security at home, and even furnished Japanese warships to convoy their troop ships across waters where German cruisers were raiding, has been dead for the past 17 years.

First plans of the two countries appear to have been to organize and train large forces whether they are wanted abroad or not. New Zealand means to raise at least one division and has been pushing that organization ahead. This force has been recruited in part from the militia, which has been on a voluntary basis here for the past decade. In Australia the first step has been to call up the whole militia force of 78,000 men, 10,000 at a time, to receive training at their war stations and to be posted at vulnerable points.

Placed on Empire Basis

It becomes increasingly evident that the strategy of Great Britain is being framed on an Empire basis, for a fight on an Empire-wide front, with the Antipodean forces engaged in garrisoning their own territory before anything else. With greater security at home, the planning of expeditionary forces has proceeded, though complete secrecy had wrapped the time of sailing and the actual destination of the forces.

As New Zealanders are called up, they are placed in one of three great military camps which have been rushed to completion in each of the three army areas. There they have been trained intensively for three or four months, and then sent back to their work, with a warning to be ready for mobilization at 24 hours' notice. A fresh draft is then sent into camp. There will soon be men beginning training every few weeks, and others (probably about 1,500 a week) finishing their course.

Neither country contemplates compulsory service at this time, the Australians because, to avoid labor opposition, they gave a secret understanding that it would not be introduced; the New Zealanders because they are not yet convinced of the necessity of it, and because, as Socialists, they oppose it. At the same time general sentiment in New Zealand favors universal service for home defense, and Australia's Prime Minister, Robert G. Menzies, has three times made it clear that he will not hesitate to adopt this course when the Government holds it necessary.

Militia Being Overhauled

The Australians are overhauling their militia. It is being called in batches because of the desire to avoid any dislocation of industry, especially the all-important food industry to which Britain looks for aid. The Australians have found, too, that they cannot train and equip more men than are already in the militia, which means that the practical limit of their expeditionary force, at the moment, will be four divisions. Later the force may be extended.

This limitation of training means also that any idea of universal military service is impracticable at this time, and that even if it were introduced it could not go into effect.

Air Force Expanded

Meanwhile New Zealand is expanding its air force sixfold this year, and the Government here is setting machinery in motion to carry out its pledge to supply Britain with a minimum of 1,300 men a year to serve in the British air arm.

These men are to be trained at five training schools, including Wigram and Blenheim. Plans for this were laid last June, when the British Government agreed to pay New Zealand an additional subsidy to help carry out the work, and the Government pledged New Zealand to supply the Royal Air Force with 220 men a year even in peace time, expanding to the higher figure in war.

Today the Air Force organization is being developed more rapidly and becoming more ambitious. More training planes will be obtained and more equipment bought. It is significant that while New Zealand is spending £5,000,000 on its land forces in the next five months, it is spending £3,500,000 on its air force.

Of this, additional equipment for air force stations represents £700,000, and these stations will be used to speed up the training plan. This plan is to be in full operation by June, next.

Associated with the flying schools will be specialist centers where other instruction will be given. By decentralizing the work it is hoped to increase the output of trained men. At Mangere, Auckland, all enlisted men will be boosted for a six weeks' course after which they will go to one of the air bases or flying schools. The number planned to be trained at present is 108 a month. As these preliminary courses are being taken, the elementary flying schools are being rushed to completion. The first one ready will be at Dunedin, where there will be 144 student pilots every month.

After the student pilot schools, the new air force men will pass to the flying schools proper.

There is to be a school for observers at Ohakea, the military airport which has been building for some years past, and is now a main base of the home Air Force. These observers will be turned out at the rate of 108 a month by the middle of next year.

Australian Forces Embarked Quietly

By the Associated Press

Sydney, New South Wales, Feb. 13

Embarkation of Australian forces, it was disclosed, had been at various ports of the Dominion, and the public was unaware of any mass movement of troops to take up positions near the zone of the European war.

Transports carrying the New Zealanders, it was said, had joined the Australian contingent at a secret rendezvous at sea. The safe conduct of the troops was regarded as a notable feat in which the Australian Navy and Army shared honors with the Merchant Marine.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 13 (AP)—Advices reaching Istanbul placed the number of Australian and New Zealand soldiers who arrived yesterday at Egypt at 30,000 men.

Their addition to already heavy concentrations of Allied troops in the Near East increased the belief in many quarters here that a new war front was being constructed in the Balkans or the Caucasus.

Foreign military observers said that carefully checked figures indicated the British-French forces in the Near East totaled at least 570,000 men.

The massing of thousands of Anglo-French, Turkish, and Soviet Russian troops along the wild Caucasus border, in Syria and Palestine, and partial mobilization in Iraq and Iran (Persia), is turning some of the spotlight on the Near East.

American military experts consider the stage is being set for possible action, but discount any outbreak of hostilities in the Near East in the immediate future.

No Hint of Quick Offensive

Despite the massing of troops and the staff conferences between British, French, and Turkish commanders, military men here do not believe that either the Russians or the Anglo-French-Turkish Allies are prepared to undertake an offensive which could achieve worth-while objectives in that vast mountain and desert area.

American military opinion is that the Anglo-French Allies' active interest in the Near East is motivated by several important reasons, including:

1. Preparedness against any possible attack on Turkey, guardian of the Dardanelles, either by the Soviet Army launching an offensive through the Caucasus or in conjunction with a German offensive southward through Rumania and Bulgaria.

2. Defense of the Mosul (Iraq) oil fields, from which Great Britain now obtains vitally needed petroleum.

3. Precautionary military movements against a possible attack on the Suez Canal, especially if Italy—which has a large army in Libya, adjoining Egypt—should enter the conflict on the side of Germany.

4. Maintenance of a strong policing force against possible Arab disturbances which might pave the way for a German-Russian offensive through the Near East against India.

Since Italy is still a member of the Rome-Berlin axis, the British and French must take into consideration the fact that at some future time Signor Mussolini might join forces actively with Germany.

Moved Without Hindrance

The Allies can move men and munitions through the Mediterranean to the Near East now without hindrance. Should Italy enter the war on the side of Germany, however, its fleet and air force would make transportation through that sea difficult.

While many observers believe that the Allies would like to cut off Russia's supply of oil from the Baku fields, they do not believe that the Allies are willing to embroil the Soviet in the war as an active enemy in order to accomplish that objective.

No official figures have been made public, but the best available information here is that the Allies have between 200,000 and 250,000 men in the area.

The Turkish Army musters 200,000, half of which is reported to be in position along Turkey's Caucasus border. A large number of reservists has been called for duty in the spring, and might bring Turkey's total to 500,000 men.

Through credits granted by Britain and France the Turkish Army is adding planes, tanks and artillery; modernizing and increasing equipment; and strengthening fortifications along the Dardanelles and along the Caucasus border.

Heavy Strain On Reich Seen In Soviet Pact

BERLIN, Feb. 13 (AP)—It is Germany, rather than Russia, which may encounter the major difficulties in fulfilling the new Soviet-German Trade Pact which was signed here last night.

Although Russia is preoccupied with the Finnish War to an extent which may handicap it in meeting Germany's raw material requirements, the war has made even deeper demands upon Germany's industrial machine, observers here point out.

Was for Reich Primarily

As originally conceived by German and Russian leaders, the pact was to give Germany a great share of the raw materials of the Soviet Union and to let Russia import the manufactured products of highly-industrialized Germany.

But since the day when the German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, visited Moscow last fall to sign the German-Russian Friendship Pact which changed the entire aspect of European politics, Russia has itself embarked on a war which means it must greatly step up its munitions industry and provide itself with precision instruments of all kinds.

As a result, the Reich may have greater difficulty in supplying the Soviet with its industrial needs, than will Russia in sending its raw materials to Germany.

When the pact was first envisaged it was thought that Russia would need machinery chiefly for the production of consumer goods.

Now Germany is fighting for its very existence and hardly can hasten production sufficiently for its own needs for munitions and instruments necessary for the conduct of the war. Therefore it will have difficulty fulfilling Russian wishes.

Intent to Fill Needs

There is an unbounded determination in Germany, nevertheless, to master this difficulty, for the Reich has great need of Russian materials such as manganese, iron, and other ores, oil, timber, grain, paraffin, hemp, and flax.

What Russia needs more than anything else at the present moment is spare and substitute parts, for much of its munitions manufacturing equipment, especially for those lathes and molds which originally were supplied by Germany but now have become shopworn.

Well-informed Germans say they have been agreeably surprised by the efficiency with which the Russian transportation system has functioned thus far in meeting demands of Russian-German trade collaboration.

They point to the practical experience gained during the process of repatriating 120,000 Germans from the Wolhynia area of Russian-occupied Poland.

While large numbers of these repatriates trekked to Germany in their own canvas-covered, horse-drawn carts, it was estimated that two thirds came by rail. This transport functioned almost without a hitch, Germans say.

British Trading

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13 (AP)—British representatives were reported today to have concluded a contract for the purchase of $4,000,000 worth of Turkish tobacco annually with the possibilty of a further substantial increase.

The British Ministry of Supply also was said to have contracted for 5,750 tons of dried raisins and figs.

Aiming to capture Germany's trade with Turkey, Britain announced a new Turkish-British trade agreement would go into effect Feb. 19 increasing commerce between the two nations which are linked by a mutual assistance pact.

Under the new pact, which is to run a year and subsequent one-year periods unless a signatory terminates it with at least a three-month notice, Britain will send airplanes, machinery, cotton, and other war materials and in return will get raw materials including the tobacco and dried fruit.

The agreement whose terms were disclosed was signed in London Feb. 3 by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and the Turkish Ambassador, Tevfik Rustu Aras. It supplements the mutual assistance pacts which link Turkey with France and Britain and other economic agreements giving Turkey financial assistance to buy armaments.

In 1938 Britain sold Turkey goods valued at $80,000,000, approximately one-tenth of Turkey's imports. Britain took from Turkey imports valued at about $12,000,000 in the same year.

'Cub Clipper' Planned for Private Fliers

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A two-place "clipper" type flying boat for the private flier is scheduled to be put on the American market before the end of this summer by the Piper Aircraft Corporation of Lock Haven, Pa., makers of the highly popular "Cub" planes. It is to be known as the "Cub Clipper."

The new, small flying boat has been designed by Ray Applegate, a veteran United States Navy pilot who is now connected with the Piper concern.

The hull of this little amphibian will be of all-metal construction, according to advance reports. Wing tip floats will be of rubber—which will make them inexpensive and easy to repair. Landing wheels, for use at airports, are to be equipped with hydraulic brakes.

A standard Cub wing will be used, with a Lycoming 75-horsepower engine mounted on the top of it, driving a propeller of the pusher type.

The cost, naturally, will be considerably more than that of the ordinary Cub plane—around $2,500 probably. But the popularity of the Cub Clipper is expected to be great—largely owing to its convenience for commuting to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other sea and lake port cities and from shore resorts and summer homes.

News in Aviation

New Travel Fields

Had the European war not affected conditions everywhere, said C. R. Smith, President of American Airlines, Inc., when visiting Boston recently, air travelers might be enjoying noticeably lower fares. But war conditions, he said, have kept the prices of both metals, motors, and gasoline in so undetermined a state that his company cannot run the risk of declaring lower fares and then seeing profits from volume business swallowed up by suddenly increased prices of equipment and fuel.

Air travel, he declared, is now the most economical form of "high class" travel, pointing out that on such intermediate runs as New York-Chicago, for instance, air fare is lower than rail fare when the costs of extra-fare special train travel are added up.

Air travel, Mr. Smith said, has created several new types of travel that have been heretofore impossible. The speed of air, for instance, he said, has made it possible for buyers in West Coast department stores to travel to New York twice a month. In the past, because of the time consumed in train travel, these buyers could only visit New York once every two months. By means of air travel, however, the stores they serve are now much more able to keep up with styles, their representatives do not put in so much unproductive travel time, and the costs to the stores are less. Mr. Smith explained that the store buyers do not have to stock up and the store's overhead is decreased.

On shorter runs, such as the Boston-New York service, Mr. Smith disclosed that businessmen are known to travel back and forth to New York in the same day as many as six times a week. Such a form of travel has never been possible before, he said.

Cases also have come to his attention, Mr. Smith said, of New York businessmen who had a few days off spending it in Phoenix or Tucson because it is only an overnight journey from New York. Previously such a journey, if taken on the train, would have consumed a week, Mr. Smith said. These new practices are promoted expressly by the speed of air travel and are not possible to any other travel medium.

Produce Marketing Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A bill providing for the establishment of produce marketing authorities in cities of more than 30,000 population has been introduced in the Virginia Senate.

Hawaiian Auto Count Now Made by Machine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—A new mechanical device will take the place of those men who have been standing mysteriously on street corners all day with their hands in their pockets.

The device is an automatic traffic tabulator which registers the number of cars which pass a given point. The men it will replace are traffic counters who have been using hand tabulators.

As part of a study to determine which roads and highways in Hawaii bear the greatest traffic load, the Territorial Department of Public Works has put two of the mechanical traffic tabulators to work.

These machines are designed to run 27 days without stopping. They can be adjusted to register a total at the end of every hour and a grand total whenever desired. A fine wire leading from the box across the pavement registers the cars individually as they pass over it.

Hotels and Resorts

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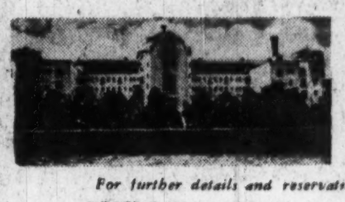

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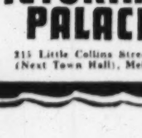

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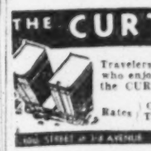

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How Far That Little Candle . . .

"Look! Look! What a funny light! It dances!"

The little girl's merry laughter went echoing up to the attic that was to be her temporary night nursery as we watched her, for the first time, being taken up the twisted staircase.

"I've never seen a dancing light before," she explained, responding quickly to the surprised questioning in her companion's eyes. And while the rest of us, grouped in the hall, saw the procession of two climb upward, step by step, followed by fantastic leaping shadows on the wall, it occurred to me that for this young visitor—one of many thousands taken into worlds of strange experience since the big towns began to be emptied of little people—the oldest form of domestic illuminant was something entirely new.

* * *

In the darkness that has fallen over Europe, many of us have seen new light in unexpected places.

The stars came nearer as soon as the street lamps went out. The Man in the Moon may remain as remotely mystifying as ever he was; but, with human eyes compelled by nocturnal need to borrow some of the visual power of the cat, it becomes comparatively easy to recognize a man in a moonbeam. Darkness reveals much that broad daylight conceals; which is one of the reasons why men of knowledge wide and deep, writing or speaking in shuttered cities, have counseled us to look up at the stars and the moon again, telling how, by their aid, to illuminate the mind afresh with bright memories of the past and brighter visions of the future.

It was no wise man, but the child, coming to Silent Bay possessed of so little knowledge that she looked upon a candle with wondering eyes, who transformed that commonplace object for me. What the encyclopedia calls "a rod of fatty or waxy material through the center of which runs a fibrous wick," was changed at her laughing word to a wand of wonder lighting up the memory of far-off forgotten days.

* * *

Candles are no novelty in Silent Bay. We have used them often in our cottage and thought nothing about them.

Although the provision of illumination, on tap from the distant gas works or bottled for us by the more distant electricity commissioners, can be counted among the amenities normally available to us on the outer edge of England, a gas supply may be cut off, while the electric cables stretched over the mountains to reach us are sometimes stretched to breaking point by the wilder winter winds. It was customary, therefore, long before the pamphleteers of wartime preparedness circulated helpful hints to housewives, for a small reserve of candles to be kept in any Silent Bay store-cupboard. Nor was it surprising for ordinary visitors to see candlesticks at night on the table at the foot of the stairs. They were placed there by habit, in case of need.

But the little girl who laughed, when the candle flame danced in a playful draught, was no ordinary visitor. Before we knew her, she had spent her short life where the touch of a switch fills any room with an unwavering light.

After she had gone to bed, we talked much about her delighted discovery. A candle does dance. So does a sunbeam. But, if an electric bulb starts to flicker, its owner begins to think of throwing it away.

* * *

Old enough to boast of being born by candlelight, I was able, my memory revived by the scene on the staircase, to recall the candles that used to dance for me. I had never heard of the "movies" then. I had my own moving pictures at home. Often I watched them from my bed, shadow pantomimes played out by silhouetted giants and dwarfs, fairies and frisking gnomes, and stranger creatures both nameless and formless. Sometimes they might be marching slowly to and fro, or swaying with rhythmic grace. A gust of wind could change their mood and mine in a moment. They scampered here and there. They hurled themselves like monkeys from branch to branch among the exotic foliage of old wallpaper—where modern art and hygiene would have left them nothing to cling to. The more the flame danced, the more frantic were their antics, until in a grand finale—produced only at its best when the candle guttered out—they rushed altogether into the nothingness to which all shadows belong.

There was fun, for imaginative people, in the flickerings preceding the invention of the "flicks." With my own small hands, held carefully, as instructed by my elders, between a candle and the wall, I could make a rabbit that nibbled the leaves on the wallpaper every time the candle flame moved. Modern children can play with shadows if they please, though generally they are far too busy. I have seen their hand-made rabbits, or other favored pets, stand out in hard outline in the glare of a hundred-candle-power lamp. But their rabbits never "come alive" in the natural manner of my true candle-bred stock.

* * *

Yet the candles of those early days were something more than household toys. Men worked and worshipped with their help. When we walked two miles through the woods to a winter evening service, there was a thick carriage candle in the lantern we swung to light our way. If we were driven home in a neighbor's trap, there was a candle-lamp on each side of us, throwing a gleam forward onto the glistening flanks of the horse which seemed to have no head. There were candles at school, as in the village shops, lest the supply of oil for the lamps should run out. On certain rare thrilling occasions, when a policeman had unexplained business at our house after nightfall, I actually caught sight of a candle in the bullseye of the law.

Often I saw candles in uncurtained casements, winking at the stars. And once, on a night unmatched by any other in my recollection, a night in the 'nineties, when flooded marshland was frozen hard for miles around us, a solitary candle, unshielded and miraculously steady—so still was the frosty air—stood naked on the ice while a party of happy skaters, whom I was allowed to join with awe, glided gaily round in the astonishing wide-flung circle of its light.

* * *

No moon shone then. If there were stars, I forget them. In my mind's eye, that candle shines still. I was talking about it—while the young visitor slept soundly aloft—when a knock on the door summoned me back from the past to join another Air Raid Warden in the queer task which men, whose hair is going gray, perform with all the patriotic fervor of young volunteers responding to a national call. With him I went out, as I had done many times before, to make sure that other dwellers in Silent Bay were hiding their lights, not under a bushel but behind thick blinds.

Again there was no moon. The stars were veiled by clouds. Dodging some puddles, but splashing through others, we looked for light and rejoiced to see none. We congratulated each other on the effectiveness of our previous expeditions. Had we not served our country modestly, but well, by rendering Silent Bay invisible?

Suddenly our complacency was shattered. A glowing square appeared in the inky emptiness. A window far away became the immediate object of a precarious approach. Slipping on mud, catching our coats in brambles, climbing up a hillside path, we reached the home of a lonely old woman.

* * *

"I can hardly believe you," she protested, on hearing that her window could be seen more than a mile away. "I know the curtain's not black, but I thought it was dark enough. I don't use that room as a rule, but I was in there reading, a bit of Shakespeare, before going to bed. As for the light," she chuckled softly, "well, come in and see for yourselves."

It was a single small candle, with a pile of books built up between it and the window, but its glow filled the room.

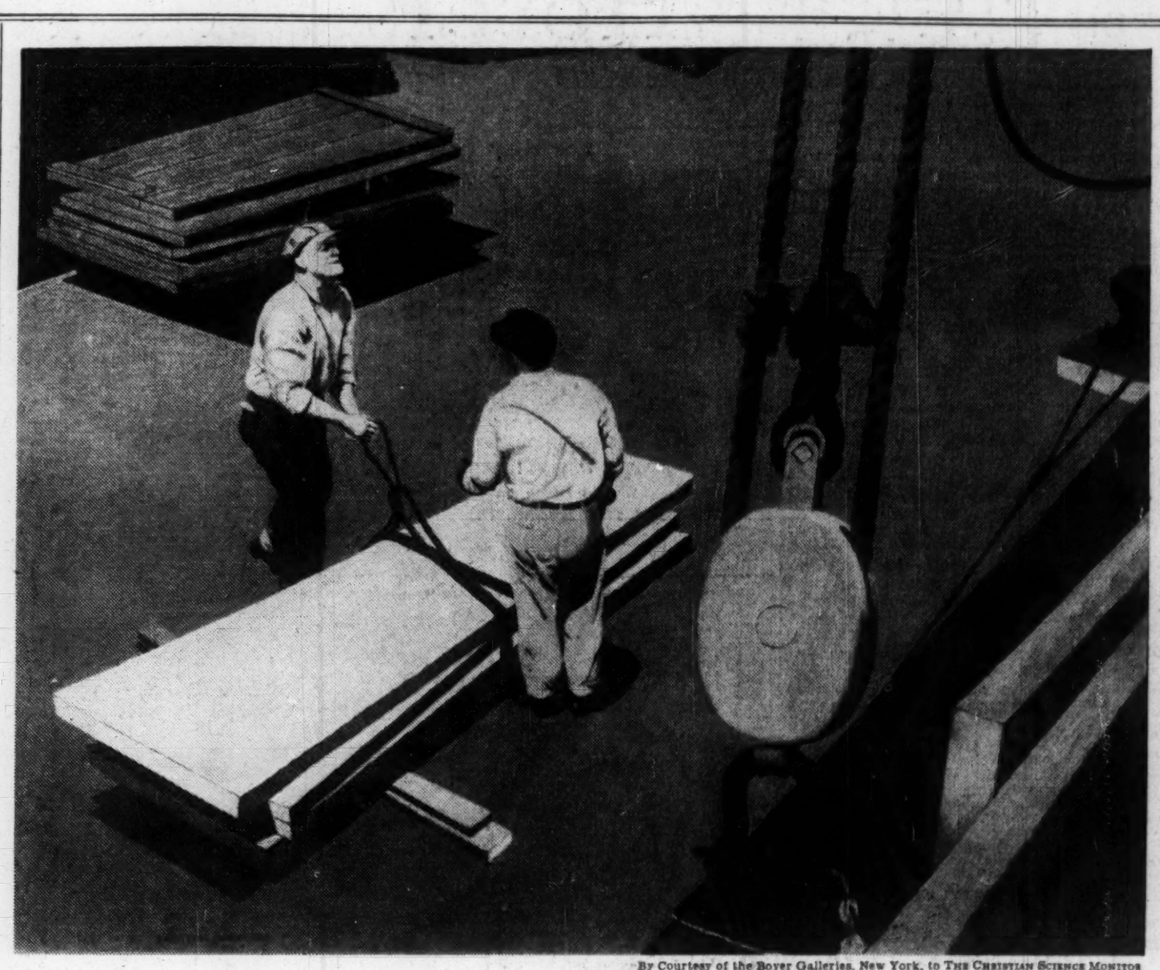
The woman's eyes twinkled as she blew it out, after promising not to offend again. "Dear! dear!" she murmured as we left her on the doorsteps, with a book in her hand:

"How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

"It is very difficult to destroy light," my companion reflected, when the door was shut. "But *how* far would you say a candle *does* throw its beams?"

"It depends," I answered, "on whether you are thinking in terms of miles or memory."

HENRY W. ARCHER



By Courtesy of the Boyer Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SHIP AND SAILORS": *A Painting by Ralston Crawford*

BORN IN 1906, Ralston Crawford is an American artist who went to sea before he embarked upon a career of painting. To his pictures he has imparted his keen observation of modern industrial life. He paints concrete roads, grain elevators, smokestacks, mills, factories, highways. In this picture of "Ship and Sailors," he reveals an interest in spare, concise forms, in a simplification which approaches abstraction. We may note how he gives emphasis to the geometrical shapes, such as the oval pulley and the oblong planks. The composition is arranged around two diagonals, one toward the right, the other to the left.

"Fear not"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ADMONITION to overcome fear, to be not afraid, fell from the lips of Christ Jesus with deep significance. Because he knew that God is good, is ever present, is Truth and Life and Love, he was convinced that man in God's likeness could possess no quality or attribute unlike good. Moreover, as Father of all, God is the only creator of man; and man is forever supported, protected by, and provided for by the omnipotent One. Therefore, when Jesus admonished his followers (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom," he was voicing the fullest assurance that there is nothing to be afraid of, no reason for fear.

Beyond doubt, fear is one of mankind's most potent enemies. It is a state or condition of mortal mind, so called, which is all too common. The need, then, is not to give reality to fear. So accustomed are mortals to the entertainment of this negative quality that they hold to it quite unconsciously. Now, to admonish one to be unafraid is quite easy. But unless this admonition is accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for being unafraid, the mere admonition may be quite unavailing.

That there are substantial reasons for mortals to hold thought above the sense of fear, Christian Science makes very plain. Primarily, the reason is that there is in reality nothing to cause one to fear, nothing to be afraid of. But this statement may at once be challenged. "No reason to be afraid?" says one. "Why, look about you! See all the turmoil and distrust, all the evidences of devastating disease and pitiless poverty, all the multifarious dangers to one's existence! Are not there occasions for fear, lest I fall into the same distressing conditions?"

And the Christianly scientific answer still is, "There is no reason to fear, for these evidences of the material senses are in themselves unreal; they have no basis in Truth, no foundation in fact." On page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," its author, Mary Baker Eddy, states, "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Arresting statement! Yes, and when grasped it becomes the complete antidote for fear in its every aspect. Why? Since God is infinite good, All-in-all, and God and His manifestation constitute all reality, the material so-called universe with all its attendant conditions is unreal, without actual existence. With this understanding gained and held to, the basis of fear is destroyed.

Furthermore, in the universe of infinite Mind, that is, in the universe of spiritual ideas, man, the real man, has his perfect selfhood. And since God's likeness must forever be as perfect as his Maker, as God Himself, man can never depart from that perfect state. How completely does this wipe out fear! And this results also from the inevitable conclusion that since God is good, evil in its every seeming form is unreal. Surely one should not fear that which has no existence.

In dealing scientifically with disease, it is especially helpful to remove all sense of fear. In a marginal heading (*ibid.*, p. 135) Mrs. Eddy says, "Fear and sickness identical." Thus closely are the two associated. Again, she declares (*ibid.*, p. 411), "The procuring cause and foundation of all sickness is fear, ignorance, or sin." Thus are made clear the results of being afraid; and surely if a procuring cause of disease is fear, to remove the cause, that is, to cease to be afraid, is logical in healing.

One of the greatest blessings which Christian Science has brought to humanity is the remedy for fear. What joy, what freedom, is gained when one ceases to be afraid! And that freedom is won through the understanding that since God is good and is All, evil, the cause of fear, is wholly without foundation. There is actually nothing of which to be afraid! Nothing to fear!

The school board of a large American city caused a pamphlet to be published and distributed to the teachers in the public schools urging them to teach the children not to be afraid. Excellent admonition! But it lost its potency for good in that it contained no information as to the reasons why the children should not be afraid. To tell a child not to be afraid of ghosts has little merit unless the child also be told that there are no ghosts. When this conviction is gained, there will be no fear of that which has no existence. In material therapeutics it is becoming common practice to urge upon the patient to rise above fear. But unless the basic reason for overcoming fear be given, there is scant reason for expectancy of satisfactory results.

The fundamental need of mankind is to know God and His creation. When this knowledge is gained, then will appear the priceless significance of Jesus' comforting words, "It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." And that kingdom is spiritual consciousness, in which the real man eternally abides, and into which can enter no phase of evil. God, good, and His universe of spiritual ideas constitute all reality. There is nothing of which to be afraid.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Ancient Alliance

We face each other long in the flickering gloom,
I and the open fire,
He knowing I could send him back into darkness
If whim became desire,
I knowing his power to hold me safe from the darkness
With night at flame's length.
We do very well, the open fire and I,
Sharing each other's strength.

CHARLES MALAM

"Ne crains point"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND LE CHRIST JÉSUS exhortait les hommes à vaincre la crainte, à n'avoir point de peur, ses paroles prenaient une signification profonde. Sachant que Dieu est bon, qu'Il est toujours présent, qu'Il est Vérité, Amour et Vie, le Maître était certain que l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu ne saurait posséder une qualité ou un attribut dissemblable au bien. En outre, étant le Père de tous, Dieu est le seul créateur de l'homme; et celui-ci se trouve à jamais maintenu, protégé et soutenu par l'Être omnipotent. Aussi, quand il disait à ses disciples (Luc 12:32): "Ne crains point, petit troupeau; car il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le royaume," il exprimait l'entière assurance qu'il n'y a rien à craindre, que la crainte est sans fondement.

A coup sûr, la crainte représente un des pires ennemis de l'humanité. C'est un état de ce qu'on nomme l'entendement mortel, une condition qui n'est que trop commune. Il importe donc de ne pas attribuer à la crainte une réalité quelconque. Les mortels ont coutume d'entretenir cette qualité négative, et c'est parfois tout à fait inconsciemment qu'ils y adhèrent. Sans doute, il est très facile d'exhorter son prochain à ne pas avoir peur. Mais à moins de faire comprendre en même temps les raisons qui nous exemptent de la crainte, l'exhortation risque fort d'être inefficace.

La Science Chrétienne fait ressortir les raisons valides et sérieuses qui doivent engager les mortels à s'élever plus haut que la crainte. La première de ces raisons, c'est qu'en réalité il n'existe rien qui puisse occasionner la crainte, rien dont on doive avoir peur. Mais cette déclaration pourrait bien soulever des protestations immédiates. "Aucun motif de crainte?" s'écriera-t-on. "Mais, ouvrez donc les yeux! Voyez ces troubles, cette méfiance, tous ces indices de maladies désastreuses, de pauvreté cruelle, les multiples dangers qui menacent notre existence! N'ai-je pas lieu de craindre que ces malheurs ne m'atteignent?"

Voici maintenant la réponse chrétiennement scientifique: "Il n'y a pas lieu de craindre, car ces indices des sens matériels sont irréels de leur nature; ils ne reposent pas sur la Vérité et n'ont aucun fondement solide." A la page 468 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Tout est Entendement infini et sa manifestation infinie, car Dieu est Tout-en-tout." Déclaration remarquable! Et pour quiconque la saisit, elle devient le parfait antidote contre la crainte sous tous ses aspects. Pourquoi? Du moment que Dieu est le bien infini, Tout-en-tout; puisque Dieu et Sa manifestation constituent la réalité totale — le pseudo-univers matériel et toutes les conditions qui s'y rattachent sont irréels et n'existent pas véritablement. Atteindre à cette compréhension et s'y montrer fidèle, c'est détruire la base même de la crainte.

En outre, l'homme réel a son être parfait dans l'univers de l'Entendement infini, c'est-à-dire dans l'univers des idées spirituelles. Or comme la ressemblance de Dieu doit toujours être aussi parfaite que son créateur, — que Dieu Lui-même, — l'homme ne saurait s'écarter de cette perfection. Ceci n'efface-t-il pas complètement la crainte? Elle ne peut pas non plus résister à l'inévitable conclusion que puisque Dieu est bon, le mal et toutes ses formes apparentes sont irréels. Assurément, il n'y a point lieu de craindre ce qui n'existe pas!

Pour traiter scientifiquement la maladie, il importe beaucoup d'éloigner tout sens de crainte. Une rubrique marginale inscrite par Mrs. Eddy à la page 135 de son livre de texte nous apprend que "la crainte et la maladie sont identiques." On voit donc que ces deux choses sont étroitement unies. Dans un autre passage, l'auteur déclare (*ibid.*, p. 411): "C'est la crainte, l'ignorance ou le péché qui est la cause prédisposante et la base de toute maladie." Ainsi les résultats de la crainte sont manifestes; et puisqu'elle tend à produire la maladie, il est logique, si l'on veut guérir, d'écarter cette cause en cessant d'avoir peur.

Le remède contre la crainte est une des plus grandes bénédictions que la Science Chrétienne ait apportées au genre humain. Quelle joie, quelle liberté est nôtre lorsque nous cessons d'avoir peur! Or cette liberté s'obtient par la compréhension du fait suivant: puisque Dieu est bon et qu'Il est Tout, la cause de la crainte, c'est-à-dire le mal, est sans aucun fondement. Au fait, il n'y a rien qui doive nous faire peur. Rien à craindre!

Dans une grande ville américaine, on remit aux instituteurs et aux institutrices une brochure publiée par la commission scolaire et conseillant d'apprendre aux élèves qu'il ne faut pas avoir peur. Excellente exhortation! Malheureusement, comme la brochure omettait d'indiquer pourquoi les enfants ne doivent pas craindre, son efficacité s'en trouvait bien diminuée. Dire à un enfant qu'il ne faut pas avoir peur des revenants, cela n'a guère de valeur si l'on néglige d'expliquer que les revenants n'existent pas. Une fois convaincu de ce fait, on cesse de craindre ce qui est inexistant. Dans la thérapeutique matérielle, la coutume d'exhorter les patients à s'élever plus haut que la crainte tend à se généraliser. Mais à moins d'indiquer la raison majeure pour vaincre la crainte, on ne peut guère s'attendre à des résultats satisfaisants.

L'humanité a surtout besoin de connaître Dieu et Sa création. Une fois cette connaissance acquise, on verra tout ce qu'impliquent ces précieuses et consolantes paroles de Jésus: "Il a plu à votre Père de vous donner le royaume." Ce royaume, c'est la conscience spirituelle où l'homme réel demeure éternellement, où le mal sous toutes ses formes ne saurait pénétrer. Dieu, le bien, et Son univers d'idées spirituelles, constituent toute la réalité. Il n'y a rien qui doive nous inspirer des craintes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Diversities of the French Character

WHO CAN DESCRIBE the diversity of France? . . . The heavy orchards of Normandy, the wild mountains of the Auvergne, the brown fields of Provence pointed with dark cypress trees, the deep valley of the Pyrenees, the purple hills sloping down to meet the Atlantic waves on the Basque coast, the rich land of Bresse, the alps of the Dauphiné, the pine forests of the Landes, the strange Venetian lagoons of the Marais Poitevin. . . .

How is it possible to reconcile so great a variety of land, even of speech—such as exists between Brittany and Provence—with the real underlying sentiment of unity and patriotism? The motto of the Republic to a certain degree answers these questions, but the interpretation of the three ideals has worked out in a variety of ways. Liberty has shown itself in freedom of speech, an acute sense of criticism and less stringent laws of libel than are to be found in England. Equality has not necessarily inculcated a feeling that one man is as good as another, rather it has developed a sense of personal importance and dignity; a desire that the rest of the world should know what your position is and what respect should be shown in proportion to your worth. . . .

Fraternité is a more difficult subject to interpret. . . . The sociability of the French exemplifies in one way the idea of *fraternité*; though as compared with the more fundamental aspects of fellowship this may appear trivial, yet a quality of easy social intercourse and relationship is not to be despised, for it tends to make everyday life smoother and more pleasant, which from a mundane standard is desirable.

Moreover, the importance of the family as a unit is an integral part of the French character. It ensures a similarity of behaviour throughout the country, which leads to an understanding of one province by another. . . .

Indeed there is a strong tendency towards a convention of behaviour underlying the French character. Given a certain situation or a series of emotions, it is usually possible to guess what reactions will take place. This conventionality exists also in the speech and current conversation of French people.—DAVID HORNER, in "Through French Windows." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Garden in the Jungle

THE JUNGLE HERE was singularly beautiful, great ferns, vines of vanilla orchids spraying over the tops of the branches and cascading down over the little thatched roofs. The village sloped to a silvery beach and was mirrored in the clear, dark-blue water.

Each house had a garden. Each garden was fenced off with split palm, to keep out the horde of strange pets and naked brown babies running freely about. A baby peccary rooted at the gate, atop which perched a black howler monkey and his buff-colored mate. A flock of curassows, big, orange-billed, turkey-like birds, scratched and cheeped in the clearing. A baby tapir sunned itself before the old woman's door.

I pushed open the gate and stepped into the garden. In spite of all the difference in time and place, the old woman there reminded me irresistibly of my grandmother—the turn of her hand as she tended a plant, the loving pat to a mound of earth. Her round wrinkled face beamed up at me. Delighted at my visit, she showed me about her garden. Assai palms, a little later in the year laden with thirty-pound bunches of purple fruits, waved over head. Humming birds, brilliant green and blue, hovered over morning-glories, orchids and trumpet vines of orange and scarlet; elephant-eared plants—leaves dappled with gray, white, yellow, orange, and scarlet, grew in rich profusion. . . .

It was with reluctance that I tore myself away; stepping over the sweet potato vines and through the walls of sugar cane. I crossed the clearing where the women were making the glazed pottery for which the Capari is known, sat down in my waiting montaria, a dugout of the yellow stonewood tree, the itauba, and turned my back on that lovely peaceful village.—From "Seven Grass Huts," by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940

Budget Method Of Schools Hit As Issue Opens

Committeeman says present system is to delay budget to hamper study —Finds this costly.

The Boston School Committee was scheduled to begin consideration of 1940 school appropriations late today, when the budget of the Board of Commissioners of School Buildings comes up at a special meeting for examination.

Discussion of how the Committee should go about consideration of its budget caused vigorous discussion at last night's regular meeting, when Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager of the Committee, sought to reply to criticism of him contained in a letter to the Finance Commission written by Committeeman Joseph Lee.

Says Method Is Costly

Mr. Lee's letter charged that the Board of Superintendents always delay sending in their budget estimates until the last minute with the purpose of perpetuating "a very costly school system." He censured the business manager for preparing his preliminary estimates without consulting the Committee, on the basis of previous year's figures, and contended that the Committee ought to decide matters of broad policy before such estimates are figured out.

Although the School Buildings budget, scheduled for consideration today, is not prepared by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Lee said this morning he would renew his demand that the Committee thrash out broad questions of policy regarding curriculum, salary cuts, and other matters before considering specific figures.

Mr. Lee's letter further charged that the superintendent, assistant superintendents, and business manager defended each other's salaries and sought to block Committee action to reapportion or curtail school expenses.

Tobin Also Criticized

Mr. Sullivan denied these charges, and criticized Mr. Lee for writing to the Finance Commission without giving school officials a chance to defend themselves. School regulations make it necessary for him to submit detailed estimates for the Committee to work with, Mr. Sullivan explained.

Mr. Lee's letter also contained sharp criticism of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for the latter's alleged failure to encourage economy in the schools and alleged use of school appointments for patronage purposes. Mr. Lee recommended salary reductions for 25 school executives receiving more than $4,000 annually, of high school men teachers, and for certain clerical employees; elimination of night watchmen, and of the penmanship department.

School Is Opposed

Boston's Board of Street Commissioners were expected to take under advisement today the proposed construction of a six-room school house at the end of Louder's Lane in Jamaica Plain.

The taking of the site already has been approved by the School Committee, but much opposition has been expressed to the project. A hearing was held today before the Commissioners with both sides presenting arguments.

Oursler Talks Tonight At Symphony Hall

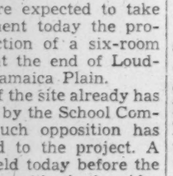
Fulton Oursler, editor of Liberty magazine, will speak on "America's Fight for Liberty" at Symphony Hall, Boston, tonight under the auspices of Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Association, Inc.

Mr. Oursler, who is taking the place of Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., originally scheduled, is the author of many books and plays. Several of his plays have been produced on Broadway, notably "Sandal Wood," and "All the King's Men." He has traveled in many parts of the world and has interviewed Mussolini and General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature 20 to 24 degrees; Wednesday unsettled, probably light snow; moderate winds, mostly northeast.



Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by snow in west portion; not so cold on the coast Wednesday.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight; Wednesday snow; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight followed by snow Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, snow beginning late tonight or Wednesday; somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and slightly colder tonight, followed by snow Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds mostly northeast; increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow over the south portion tonight or Wednesday and over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A.	B.		A.	B.
Boston	30	30	New Orleans	58	56
Chicago	27	27	New York	41	40
Denver	12	12	Norfolk	49	49
Helena	15	14	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	27	27	St. Louis	30	29
Los Angeles	53	52	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	62	61	Washington	47	41
Minneapolis	1	1			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 13.
B—Minimum, Feb. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:32 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 2:55 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:32 p. m.

'The Play's the Thing'

By a Staff Photographer

Former Viennese With Some of Her Puppets

Peasants and royalty, Sea Beast and Water Nymph, Juror, Actor, Musician, belonging to Mrs. Mary Roy of Marlboro, N. H., formerly of Vienna—they've all crossed the ocean together and are now "rehearsing" to entertain their new friends in America. "Can we be citizens, too?" they ask.

World Troupers in Puppets Come to Boston for 'Tryout'

A "family" of puppets that has played around the world has come to Boston for a prevue at the Curry School of Expression, preceding an engagement there March 5.

The puppets are the work of Mrs. Mary Roy of Marlboro, N. H., formerly of Vienna. Mrs. Roy's plays were well known in schools there, particularly in the Wiener Urania, she says.

To Mrs. Roy, the characters are like living persons, each with its own individuality. She makes them real people to children, too. A child will "help" the good character and never reveal his "secrets," Mrs. Roy explained with a smile, telling of how she makes the children feel themselves participators in the play.

Puppets teach history, folk lore, even geography, Mrs. Roy can show.

"Through songs and costumes, the whole feeling of another country may be portrayed," she said.

Besides their educational value, puppets serve well to illustrate the right side of things one wants a child to appreciate. As Mrs. Roy puts it, "The puppet is able to point out the truth in a charming way."

Further, Mrs. Roy says, puppets make children creative. She thinks it gives the children a feeling of being on their own, too, when they can direct the course of a play. Children invariably look for a solution of their characters' problems, to the end that a piece resolves itself into a happy ending.

Mrs. Roy says she prefers to teach literary characters to children through puppet dramatization. "It makes them all so much more alive to the children," she said.

In addition to her work with puppets, Mrs. Roy is also a skilled hand letterer, and can teach this art, beginning from the simplest block letters formed on graph paper and going on to scroll and other intricate forms of illumination.

Mrs. Roy spent nine months in England with her husband before coming to the United States. She has devised some new ideas for puppet plays since her sojourn in England.

Democratic Rift Looms Over Support for Farley

Reports of a split among Massachusetts Democratic party leaders over formation of a slate of delegates pledged to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, for President circulated among political observers today.

William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, acting under power of attorney from Mr. Farley, drafted a slate of 12 delegates-at-large yesterday following a conference with former Governors James M. Curley, Charles F. Hurley and others.

While the slate includes Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Joseph B. Ely, former Governor, it is understood these Democratic chieftains prefer the election of an unpledged delegation, although in some quarters it was reported that Mr. Dever might favor a delegation pledged to Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Kennedy is a Massachusetts man.

As yet no official word has been received from Senator Walsh in Washington, or Mr. Dever in Florida. Mr. Ely announced he was "for" Mr. Farley, but then declined to answer a question as to whether he would stick with the Democratic slate pledged to Farley and selected yesterday.

A further note of dissension was added this afternoon when State Representative Francis X. Coyne (D) of Boston made public a letter he had sent to Messrs. Dever, Walsh, and Ely; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, District Attorney William J. Foley, and Representative John W. McCormack, all members of the Farley-pledged slate, urging them "to withdraw from the Curley-Hurley-Coakley-picked slate and run as delegates at large independently."

Mr. Burke sent telegrams to all those selected. It was stated in the telegram that the power of attorney delegated upon Mr. Burke "is predicated upon the belief that President Roosevelt is not a candidate for re-election. In the event that President Roosevelt is a candidate, I assume that Mr. Farley and the Democratic party as a whole will support his candidacy."

The list of delegates-at-large include, besides Senator Walsh, Mr. Dever and Mr. Ely, former Governors Curley and Hurley, Mr. Burke, Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield, Representative John W. MacCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Thomas F. Moriarty and William J. Foley, District Attorneys respectively of Hampden and Berkshire and Suffolk Counties. Several prominent women Democrats as well as other male Democratic leaders were named as alternates.

Mr. Burke is expected to name the 30 district delegates, with their alternates, today.

It was also considered possible that Representative McCormack may not be ready to serve on the Farley delegation because the Representative has been reported linked with a movement to back Ambassador Kennedy for the Democratic nomination.

Meanwhile, in New Hampshire where the Democratic State Committee Chairman filed a full slate pledged to President Roosevelt a battle looms. John S. Hurley, State Liquor Commissioner, filed as an unpledged delegate to the Democratic convention and sharply criticized the filing of the Roosevelt slate. John G. Marston, State Tax Commissioner, and Robert H. Sanderson, Democratic Floor Leader in the House of Representatives, also filed as unpledged delegates.

Others who filed yesterday in New Hampshire were Frederick O'Connor, Charles A. Burke, and John J. O'Reilly, all pledged to Mr. Farley; Wilfred G. Cherette, pledged to Vice-President Garner, and Dr. James M. Powers, pledged to President Roosevelt.

Double Value Cotton Stamp Plan Favored

Springfield merchants ask local test of plan which gives two-for-one for relief dollars.

Springfield, Mass., has applied for permission to install the Federal Government's stamp plan for distributing cotton goods to the needy, officials of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in Boston announced today.

The western Massachusetts City, which adopted the Federal food stamp plan yesterday, will be one of 10 cities where the cotton plan will be tried on an experimental basis if selected by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The cotton stamp plan provides for doubling of the purchasers' buying power. For each dollar's worth of stamps purchased, an additional dollar in stamps is given free. The food stamp bonus is 50 cents in stamps for each dollar purchase.

Retail Stores Are Agencies

As in the food distribution system, Government agents will issue stamps for purchase of cotton goods at regular retail stores. Cotton stamps will be distributed through the machinery of the food stamp plan, already in operation in more than a score of cities.

This plan, like the food stamp plan, is considered the solution to merchants' objections that former Federal methods of distributing surplus goods have eliminated the middleman. Hitherto, surplus commodities have been distributed by the Government from regular relief stations.

With the adoption of the surplus stamp plan, the surplus goods move along the usual trade channels, absorbed by increased demand stimulated by the sale of stamps.

Stamp purchasers may use their free stamps to buy only those items listed by the Surplus Commodities Corporation. There is also a taboo list, including liquor and tobaccos, which the stamp users are forbidden to buy.

Appropriation on Hand

An appropriation by the last Congress of $13,500,000 will be used to finance the cotton stamp plan.

Cotton purchase stamps will be green, free ones brown. Food stamps are blue and orange. Both sets are redeemable by merchants at local banks, relief stations, and the United States Treasury.

Encouraged by a unanimous offer of co-operation by the Merchants' Bureau, Mayor Roger L. Putnam today wired Milo Perkins, FSCC chairman:

"Have just attended enthusiastic meeting of Retail Merchants' Bureau which voted unanimously to co-operate in cotton plan and to send resolutions to senators, congressmen and to your urging that Springfield be chosen. Committee appointed to raise money for advertising and forwarding sales of cotton through all channels if Springfield secures benefits of plan. Resolutions will follow in due course."

Wide Interest Needed

"I was told by the head of the Surplus Commodities Division," Mayor Putnam said, "that the success of the plan depends upon getting folks other than those eligible for the stamps interested in cotton goods. The Government feels if sufficient ballyhoo is made about goods by the merchants that other than welfare recipients will be influenced to buy cotton goods."

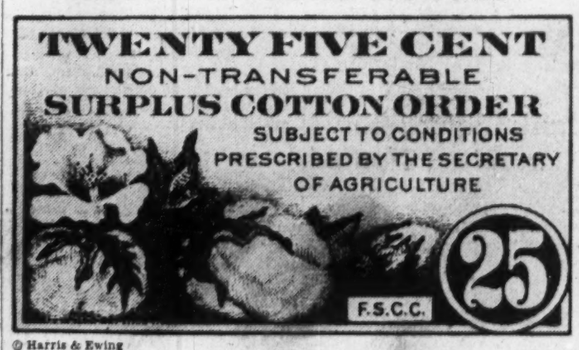
The reception of the public to the food stamp plan was described by Edwin A. Gordon, Administrator here, as the most enthusiastic of any in the 46 cities in which it was tried out. It was estimated that fully 1,500 of the 8,000 eligible to participate took advantage of the offer the first day and purchased $3,000 worth of stamps. Many others will purchase stamps as they receive their welfare cash.

Pennsylvania Is Willing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 13—Pennsylvania will welcome a Federal proposal to distribute surplus cotton goods through the "cotton stamp plan," Howard L. Russell, Secretary of Public Assistance, announced today.

Good for Cotton Goods

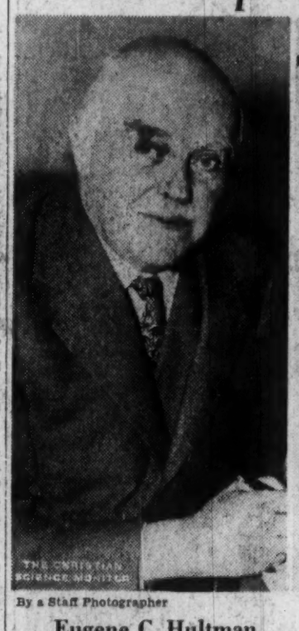


© Harris & Ewing

A Variation of the Food Stamp Plan

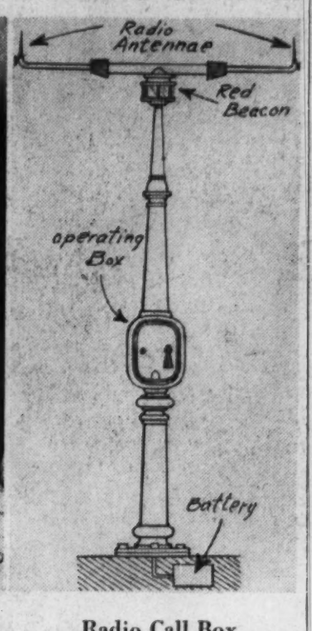
American families on relief may exchange stamps like the above for cotton goods, under a plan just devised by the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace. The scheme is similar to the food stamp plan now in use in several cities

Another Step in Crime Control



By a Staff Photographer

Eugene C. Hultman
Chairman, Metropolitan District Commission.



Radio Call Box
Invented by Laurence G. Cumming and associates.

Mr. Hultman has proposed installation in Boston and vicinity of the radio call box pictured above. According to expert opinion it will keep outlying points in various M. D. C. reservations in touch with headquarters by radio without the necessity of laying underground cables. When the "citizen's alarm" on this box is pulled it automatically sends a radio alarm and flashes a beacon. If the beacon is not answered by an officer in the vicinity within a few minutes, headquarters can notify a cruising car.

Boston Develops Radiobox As New Citizen-Police Link

One of these days the familiar call box of Boston and State police may be a radiocast station.

By means of an improved two-way radio-equipped call box invented by Laurence G. Cumming and his associates, it may be possible for a citizen in an emergency to run to one of these "radioboxes" and pull the hook as he would in the case of a fire alarm. The radiobox will begin transmitting its number by radio to a central station. The central station will, in turn, relay the emergency to a cruising car which will speed to the alarm point.

Thus persons without a telephone who are confronted with an emergency may be placed in direct communication with police aid.

Incorporated with the radiobox will be the "police recall" flashing red light, a feature of Boston police call boxes, which will begin flashing either when the alarm is pulled or it may be operated by radio relay from a central station.

The addition of radio to police call boxes in and around Boston is another forward step in police communication visualized by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission. Under Mr. Hultman's regime as Police Commissioner, Boston call boxes added the familiar red "police recall" lights and the "citizens' alarm," a device whereby citizens can summon the police.

Of the economic and service value of Mr. Cumming's radiobox, Mr. Hultman said: "The radiobox is much less expensive than the Boston type with cable connections. That is why it would be valuable not only in my Department but in many small towns where they are limited in costs."

Race Board Declares Intent Is to Make Dog Racing Clean

Officials of the Massachusetts Racing Commission explained today that their rejection of all dog-racing applications for 1940 was aimed at cleaning up the ownership of the two dog tracks, but not at eliminating racing altogether.

Available indications were that the Racing Commission, backed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, if not actually prodded by him, was determined to eliminate all racket influences from the racing ownership, no matter what inconvenience this caused the tracks.

The Commission yesterday turned down flatly the applications of all three groups which have been conducting races in the State during the five years that race-betting has been legalized, but explained today that if the groups purge their stockholders' lists to the State's satisfaction, they may submit new applications.

While a clean-up of the old organizations at the Dighton and Revere tracks, which have been under fire for several years, was one possible outcome of the Commission's drastic move, another possibility arose today when a new organization of local sportsmen announced it would submit an application "early next week."

The new organization is the Massachusetts Coursing Association, Inc., headed by Arthur J. Conlon, which is negotiating for purchase of a controlling interest in the Dighton track, now owned by the Bristol County Kennel Club, Inc. The Kennel Club's application for racing dates was one of the three rejected yesterday by the Commission.

Today, Mr. Conlon said his organization hopes to obtain control of the Dighton track shortly and to file an application next week. A previous application by this group was returned by the Commission because it had not made arrangements for use of a race course.

The other associations, whose applications were rejected yesterday, were the Bay State Greyhound Association, Inc., and the Old Harbor Kennel Club, Inc., both of which conduct races with parimutuel betting at Wonderland Park in Revere.

Several stockholders of the Bay State Association and the General Manager of the Bristol County track have been indicted recently by a Federal Grand Jury for alleged evasion of income taxes.

The Bristol County group also has come under fire because one of its chief stockholders was Edward J. O'Hare, an associate of Al Capone, who was slain in Chicago last November.

'Disgrace' Charge Booms In Beano Warfare Lull

While a temporary lull in the controversy between Boston police officials and the Licensing Commission over responsibility for alleged beano violations was noticeable today, following Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty's letter to City Censor John J. Spencer proposing a conference at police headquarters tomorrow noon, there were indications that something is going to be done about the beano situation.

Clement A. Norton, School Committeeman and former Councilor from Hyde Park, declared this morning that beano games are a "disgrace." "They have been operating illegally and should be stopped," he said.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel for the City, who was invited by Commissioner Timilty to be present at the conference tomorrow said that he could see little to be gained by such a meeting.

Called "Matter of Policy"

"This is clearly so much a matter of policy," Mr. Parkman said, "that I can see nothing to be gained by such a conference until the Mayor has opportunity to go into the matter on the basis of facts to be assembled by the City Censor. The law department's function is to advise on matters of law and, of course, in that respect I stand ready and willing to talk the matter over with the Police Commissioner or any other City official when requested."

City Censor John J. Spencer said today he is going through records of the last several years gathering information for tomorrow's conference with Mr. Parkman and Commissioner Timilty. "In the meantime," he said, "the Police Department and the Mayor's office will go along about as usual. Beano game licenses will be revoked if proof of abuse is brought to the Licensing Commission."

Acting Mayor William J. Galvin refused to make any comment on the beano situation.

Would Ban Games

In his letter to Mr. Spencer proposing tomorrow's conference "in order that this entire situation may be clarified" Commissioner Timilty said, "I should like to see beano and bingo eliminated entirely from this city. I realize under regulations a certain portion of the proceeds of these games is intended to be allotted to certain charities.

"The amount of money spent in these games by a great many women, some of whom are mothers of large families, and also welfare recipients, causes a great hardship to their families and is by far much greater than the amount allotted to any charity.

"Of course you know that the officials of some cities have placed a ban on beano and bingo games. Under the law I have no authority to initiate such action."

Old Colony Commuters Insist On Trains for All Round Trips

Success of the "interim schedule" of service asked by the Trustees of the New Haven Railroad for the Boston group of the Old Colony Line is dependent upon the supplementary service provided for off-peak periods, Arthur E. Whittemore, of the Old Colony Commuters' League, told the State Public Utilities Commission at the continued hearing on the question today.

"Unless supplemented in the off hours," Mr. Whittemore declared, "a restricted schedule like that now proposed should not be adopted. It would mean the drying up of rail traffic," he warned, "as commuters will not dare to use the trains in the morning if they cannot get back to their stations if detained at night.

Plan Opposed

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham opposed the plan which for all practical purposes means reducing the number of trains daily from 60 to 40. He declared the special legislative commission had no authority to advocate a plan or enter into agreement on a plan of curtailed passenger service for the Boston group properties, and contended that the commission should report first to the Legislature and not to the Public Utilities Commission.

Senator Nicholson referred to a bill he filed at the last session of the Legislature which would authorize the State to take over the railroad, and said, "If we are forced into public ownership, we can operate it. This is a question of public convenience and necessity. The Governor has nothing to do with it. You (the Public Utilities Commission) are an agent of the Legislature and when the Legislature sits its has to ratify your action.

Trying to Help

"The trouble isn't with the Legislature; it isn't with your Commission—it's with the New Haven Railroad and I claim it has been mismanaged and mismanaged badly."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, advised of Senator Nicholson's comment, said he would prefer not to make a statement while the matter is before the Public Utilities Commission except to note that the Commission's personnel was "excellent" and that if that body exceeded its authority it would be in the spirit of trying to improve the situation.

Senator Nicholson asked the Public Utilities Commission to wait until a decision is rendered in the courts on the New Haven's plan of reorganization or the railroad's petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon the Boston group of properties.

Fred A. Cummings, representing the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway, said he was "very apprehensive" of what the transportation situation would be if busses are substituted for rail service. He demanded that the railroad remain a public carrier on a private location and not attempt to invade the territory of a public carrier on public location. He said his organization would oppose bus line moves of the railroad.

Transfers Essential

Mr. Whittemore said the League urges that the railroad be required to furnish means of transportation whereby railroad ticket holders can get home at night and during the middle of the day, on their rail tickets.

"As the last choice," he said, "the League believes it better for the commuter to be able to get home during the evening by partial use of bus which honors his rail ticket, than have to travel with another carrier at substantial additional expense, or provide his own facilities.

"Any supplementary bus service should provide for the whole area with ticket interchange, and should be for the benefit and account of the Old Colony Railroad."

Army Land Deals In N. H. Questioned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP) — Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire threatened today to take to the Senate floor his demands for an investigation of allegedly "unfair tactics" used by army engineers in acquiring property in Hill and Surry, N. H., for flood-control reservoirs.

He wrote Secretary of War Harry Woodring that unless the War Department granted a hearing on complaints of residents of those communities against the engineers' "horse trading tactics," he would discuss the complaints on the floor. He termed the "practices not only unfair but unethical."

Inquisitive Juror Causes Mistrial

A Suffolk County Superior Court juror today had found out the necessity of remaining impartial in a civil case after he was discharged from further jury service.

The juror was suspended from duty yesterday by Judge Joseph A. Sheehan after the Judge learned that during a trial recess over the week end the juror had satisfied his curiosity concerning an accident case by using a tape measure. The case was one of Gulla versus the City of Boston. The juror reported his findings to Walter F. Henneberry, counsel for the City of Boston, defendant in the case.

Since either of the two steps taken by the juror, gathering evidence himself, or notifying the attorney for the defendant, is a serious offense, Mr. Henneberry was obliged to notify Judge Sheehan, who declared a mistrial and excused the juror from further service during his term as a juryman.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Fifth Column," by Ernest Hemingway. With Franchot Tone, Lenore Ulric, Katherine Locke and Lee J. Cobb. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Night Music," Clifford Odets. Presented by the Group Theater, with Maurice Carnovski, Jane Wyatt and Elia Kazan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Gulliver's Travels." 3:40, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Our Neighbors, the Carters." 2:10, 5, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in City in Darkness." 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Everything Happens at Night," with Sonja Henie. 3:45, 6:50, 9:50.

Exeter—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," featuring Ann Sothern and William Gargan. 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Secret Four," with Huge Sinclair, Frank Lawton and Anna Lee. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "High School," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Sea Scouts." 1:30, 3:25, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Oh Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown and Peggy Moran. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:15. "Vigil in the Night," with Carole Lombard, Brian Aherne and Ann Shirley. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in "Balalaika." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Earl of Chicago," 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
Richard Arlen and Andy Devine in "Man From Montreal." 11:14 a. m., 2:02, 4:50, 7:38, 10:15. Also "Two's Company," with Mary Brian and Ned Sparks. 9:38 a. m., 12:36, 3:14, 6:02, 8:50.

State—
Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart in "The Shop Around the Corner." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern and John Carroll, 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "Mont St. Michel," "Radio Blockade," Ted Husing's "Aqua Rhythm," "Remember When?" latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Remember the Night," with Pat O'Brien. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:50. Also "Geronimo," with Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable, Leslie Howard and Olivia de Havilland. Doors open at 8:30 a. m., a continuous performance. Matinees 10 a. m. 2:45 (Seats reserved for night and Sunday performances.)

Tremont—
"That's Right, You're Wrong," with Kay Kyser. Also "Thunder Afloat," with Wallace Beery and Chester Morris. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mummy," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "The Raven," with Bela Lugosi. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:30, 9.

Radio—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Telepix Cinema—
"Information Please"; "Nassau"; "Topnotch Tennis"; Birds of the Western Hemisphere; "Alpine Skiing"; cartoons and a 10-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

University—
Robert Taylor and Greer Garson in "Remember." 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also Walter Pidgeon, in "Nick Carter, Master Detective." 1:45, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: "Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." Also "Winterset," with Margo.

Uptown—
"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone. 2:45, 5:45, 8:50. Also "Four Wives," with the Lane Sisters, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. Also March of Time's "Republic of Finland." Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Mohammedan Art by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m. And at 2 p. m. guidance tour on Japanese Art by Miss Maginnis.

MacNider Calls for Rejection Of New Deal 'Enslavement'

Charges that the Roosevelt Administration had fostered a "hate" creed, setting class against class, were made by Col. Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former United States Minister to Canada and Republican Presidential possibility, last night at the annual Lincoln Day dinner of the Middlesex Club at the Hotel Statler.

At the same time the Colonel, who served as National Commander of the American Legion, and as Assistant Secretary of War in the Coolidge Administration, declared "history will record that Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves but Franklin Roosevelt enslaved the free."

To support the latter charge, Colonel MacNider, now an industrialist and farmer, said "when Lincoln used the words 'half slave and half free' one eighth of the population were enslaved. Today our statisticians tell us that one out of every eight of our people is supported in whole or in part by the Federal Government.

"Is that not a pretty definite form of enslavement?"

Scorn Cast at Business

The Iowa Colonel told the assembled Republicans that "almost with the inception of this Administration there started a campaign to set up class against class more violent than ever before known in our history. Its scars will never be eradicated from our body politic. The finger of scorn and insinuation was pointed at every man and woman in business by every crackpot who ever enlisted in the cause.

"The era of bad feeling was not only inaugurated with the Presidential blessing, but the swinging club of punitive taxation, accusation and investigation has been used from that day to this to beat down every incentive or attempt to put America back to work."

Although, he added, what hurts one, hurts all, "the New Deal for political purposes has been trying to teach us that we can attain the more abundant life by hating each other."

The Colonel complained that instead of tackling the depression in the traditional American fashion, a new philosophy was developed by the New Deal, and business and industry, big and little, were picked out as the "whipping boy."

All Interests Interdependent

Colonel MacNider turned to a discussion of the farmer's dependency on industrial production.

"I don't believe you have to explain to the American farmer that, if the millions now unemployed are to be put back to work and there is to be a greater production of the things he needs and wants, it must come from a restored industry, and business must be given a chance to go ahead. . . .

"The farmer has a greater stake in industry than many a city dweller because in his business he has to make capital investments not only in land but in tools to work that land and transportation to his markets. He is the first to suffer from monopoly in manufacture and distribution. The political demagogues of the New Deal rail against monopoly to the farmer and then promote it by throwing new burdens upon industry, which discourage and often prevent new, free and open competition.

Review by Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, attending his fifteenth Middlesex Club Lincoln Day dinner in his 18-year political career, reviewed the accomplishments of first year as Chief Executive.

During the past year 100,000 persons were put to work in private industry, 120 new industries were established in Massachusetts, and numerous existing firms were expanded, while drastic economies were made in governmental costs.

The Rev. Vivian Pomeroy of Milton delivered a speech giving a "Britisher's appreciation" of Abraham Lincoln who, he said, was "living proof that democratic leadership can draw itself from the muck of political circumstances."

Angelo Morello of Boston, representing the Young Republicans, also spoke. Col. William J. Keville, President of the club, was the toastmaster.

Learn to Wait Turn Pleasantly

Wartime Class

Ruggles Street Nursery School teaches about international disputes from small folks' viewpoint.

Big Strife Cut to Child Size

Believing that wars should be settled in advance in nursery schools rather than on battlefields, the publicity committee of the Nursery Training School of Boston, headed by Mrs. Weld Rollins of Needham, have been at work preparing an illustrated booklet depicting what goes on at the Ruggles Street Nursery School in Roxbury.

The booklet, "A Child's World," received its final approval today when the board members met at the school on Marlborough Street. Members of the publicity committee are Mrs. Gordon Benedict and Mrs. Robert Goodale of Cambridge, Miss Ruth Butler of Salem, Mrs. B. Dayton Doggett of Belmont, and Mrs. Mary A. Melvin of Boston.

"A Child's World" shows pupils at Ruggles Street learning at the ages of three, four, and five years that conflicts of possession can be resolved without spineless giving in. Adolph learns that calling Neville names doesn't make for friendship, and that there is no peace in taking more than his share.

Pictures of small individualists waiting patiently in line for a chance to wash their hands and comb their hair prove to bewildered parents that if it can happen here it can happen at home too! Plans are being made to distribute the booklet in schools, clubs, and libraries.

Additional List of Gifts To Boston Community Fund

Following is a list of contributors to the Greater Boston 1940 Community Fund received today from Fund headquarters. This list includes subscriptions of $100 or more received from individuals and from companies and employees:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$1,000—Mr. and Mrs. J. Franklin McElwain, additional (Total to date $7,880); Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Rothenberg; Mahlon E. Traylor.
$600—Joseph Weinberg.
$405—Dr. and Mrs. Harry C. Solomon.
$400—Hollis Hunnewell; Ralph S. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Smith.
$350—Laura P. Holmes.
$300—A. Broude; John E. Daniels; Cyrus Y. Ferris; Douglas Lawson; Allyn B. McIntire.
$287—Edward Ansin. E. Harold Stoneman.
$275—Miss Gertrude Stevens.
$270—Albert H. Curtis.
$250—Estate of William Bloom; William Emerson, Prof. and Mrs. Samuel E. Morison; Henry T. Vance.
$225—Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Goldberg.
$200—Hatherly Foster, Jr.; Miss Dorothy M. Hobson; Edward Johnson, 2nd.; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rifkin; William F. Shelley; Dr. George H. Wright.
$170—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morrill.
$160—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Cohen; Samuel M. and Joseph I. Levin.
$150—Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Cummings; William J. Dooley; Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Underwood.
$125—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Cox; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Smith; Dean and Mrs. Henry B. Washburn.
$124—Dr. David D. Bloom.
$110—Dr. George Kahn.
$105—Prof. and Mrs. E. Pendleton Herring.
$100—Amos Lodge B'nai B'rith, additional (total to date $200); Donald Augier; Mrs. C. M. Barber and David A. Barber; E. Manran Beals, Jr.; William H. Coburn; Miss Frances D. Dugan; Wallace Goodrich; Miss Elizabeth Hewing; William A. Hill; Mrs. Charles F. Hulburd; Dr. and Mrs. Varaztad H. Kazanjian; Miss Sylvia Lee; Daniel L. Lyon; Joseph P. Manning; Charles Morse; R. L. Myrer; Brackett Parsons; Al Somerby; Frank B. Summers; McKinley H. Warren; Miss Lucy Wheelock; L. E. Witney.

Subscriptions of Companies and Employees

$2,525—Sears Roebuck & Co. employees.
$1,894—Scudder, Stevens & Clark employees.
$1,346—Cambridge Hospital employees.
$1,200—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
$1,110 — United Business Service employees.
$1,000—Mark Brothers Company; Morris Roazen & Sons.
$935—Tufts College; all departments, staff, students and employees.
$800—Waldorf System, Inc. and Subsidiaries and employees, additional (Total to date $4,800).
$700—Boston Stove Foundry; Globe Discount & Finance Corporation.
$522—M. & P. Theaters Corporation employees, additional (Total to date $5,012).
$575—Hornblower & Weeks employees, additional (Total to date $725).
$550—Matchland Shoe Company.
$539—Women's Educational and Industrial Union employees.
$527—Home Savings Bank employees. (Total to date $800).
$510—Eastern Baking Company.
$500—Katharine Gibbs School; Merchants National Bank of Boston, additional (Total to date $8,500); State Street Trust Company, additional (Total to date $8,000); United Business Service.
$461—Hunt's Lunch, Inc., and employees.
$453—Suffolk Savings Bank employees.
$451—Boston Young Men's Christian Association employees, additional (Total to date $3,093).
$446—Merchants Mutual Casualty Company and employees, additional (Total to date $894).
$418—F. S. Moseley & Company employees.
$405—Loomis Sayles & Company, Inc., and employees, additional (Total to date $4,176).
$400—Knight Leather Products.
$398—Trimount Clothing Company employees.
$375—Myles Standish Hotel and employees.
$367—E. F. Mahady Company and employees.
$362—Parker House employees, additional (Total to date $1,612).
$350—Day Trust Company employees; Massachusetts Distributors, Inc., employees; New England Conservatory of Music faculty and employees.
$338—B. B. Chemical Company employees.
$326—National Shawmut Bank employees, additional (Total to date $2,226).
$325—S. Buxbaum Company; Jones McDuffee & Stratton Corporation and employees, additional (Total to date $570).
$310—F. S. Payne Company and employees, additional (Total to date $960).
$307—First National Bank of Boston and Affiliated Companies employees, additional (Total to date $9,322).
$301—Wheelock School staff, students and employees.
$300—B. B. Chemical Company; Brimmer & May Private School pupils, faculty and employees; Independent Chair Company; Loew's, Inc. & R. K. O. Theaters.
$283—Harvard Club of Boston employees.
$275—Acorn Clothing Company; Globe Mattress Company.
$259—Beaver Country Day School employees.
$251—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company employees, additional (Total to date $1,945).
$250—Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company.
$246—Lewis E. Tracy Company.
$236—Union Savings Bank of Boston employees.
$235—Glaser & Yoffe, Inc.
$233—Colonial Beacon Oil Company, Inc., employees, additional (Total to date $3,950).
$227—Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association employees.
$225—H. J. Seiler Company and employees, additional (Total to date $825).
$223—Boston Chamber of Commerce employees.
$221—Hotel Statler employees, additional (Total to date $1,621).
$220—Massachusetts Gas & Electric Company.
$212—Boston City Club employees.
$202—Surgeons & Physicians Supply Company and employees.
$201—Metropolitan Coal Company employees, additional (Total to date $1,309).
$200—Smith, Miller & Hermer, Inc.; Hotel Statler, additional (Total to date $1,200); Newton Abbe & Company; Plotkin Bros.
$199—Public Loan Corp. employees.
$196—Boston Young Women's Christian Association employees, additional (Total to date 1962).
$191—Somerset Club employees.
$188—Masonic Temple employees; New England Trust Company employees, additional (Total to date $311).
$185—E. I. duPont deNemours & Company, Inc., employees.
$181—Draper Top Company employees.
$179—Second National Bank of Boston employees, additional. (Total to date $1,066.)
$178—Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, additional. (Total to date $614.)
$177—Hotel Bellevue employees, additional. (Total to date $431.)
$175—Cambridgeport Savings Bank employees; Public Loan Corporation, additional. (Total to date $406.)
$170—Sadie Kelley's, Inc., and employees.
$166—The Leslie School employees.
$160—Samuel Bloom & Son, Inc.
$156—S. H. Reynolds Sons Company employees.
$153—The Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Inc., employees.
$152—R. K. O. Radio Pictures employees.
$150—Braver Healy & Company; Harpel-Phillips Shoe Company; Hy-Grade Clothing Company employees; Koplow Trimming Company; Benjamin Kraft & Bros. and Clayton's Inc.; A. C. Lawrence Leather Company and England Walton Company, additional (total to date $600); Joseph Mandell & Company; Mayflower Creamery Company and Associates; Thomas W. Reed Company and employees, additional (total to date $450); Ulian Motor Sales, Inc.
$149—F. L. Dabney & Co. employees; University Club employees.
$146—East Boston Social Centres Council employees.
$144—French, Shriner & Urner Manufacturing Company employees.
$143—Exchange Club employees; Kidder Peabody & Co. employees, additional (total to date $405); Massachusetts Knitting Mills employees, additional (total to date $393).
$142—Copley Square Hotel employees, Howard Athenaeum and employees.
$140—Hayes Bickford Lunch System, Inc. and employees, additional (total to date $3,040); Merchants National Bank of Boston employees, additional (total to date $1,286); Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company employees; Southgate & Co. employees.
$138—Pacific Mills employees, additional (total to date $325).
$138—Boston Symphony Orchestra Members, additional (total to date $1,538); Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc., employees.
$136—Cohen Brothers and employees.
$135—Abrasive Products Company, Inc., employees.
$134—Browne & Nichols School, faculty, staff, students, and employees.
$131—Estabrook & Co. employees, additional (total to date $315).
$130—State Street Trust Company employees, additional (Total to date $1,556).
$127—Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company and employees.
$125—New England Stationery Company; Reliance Co-operative Bank and employees; F. G. Shattuck Company and employees, additional (Total to date $425); Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur.
$124—New England Council employees.
$123—Boston College staff, students and employees, additional (Total to date $418); Film Exchange Transfer Company employees; Franklin Savings Bank employees.
$120—Algonquin Club employees; S. S. Kresge Company employees; Radcliffe College Community Chest.
$118—Gundlach's Hofbrau and employees.
$116—Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill, Inc., employees, additional (Total to date $240).
$115—New England Bias Binding Company; Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind employees, additional (Total to date $389).
$113—Patten Restaurant Company and employees.
$112—Chilton Club employees; Hunnewell & Company employees; Interstate Theater Corporation and employees.
$111—City Club Corporation employees; National Screen Service Corp. employees.
$110—Central Grocers, Inc.; Massachusetts Child Council, Inc. employees.
$107—Pearson Erhard & Company, Inc. officers and employees.
$106—Monsanto Chemical Company employees, additional (total to date $1,312); Paine Webber & Company employees, additional (total to date $290).
$105—Burdett College faculty and staff; Freeman Parlor Furniture Co.
$104—Boston Stock Exchange employees; Hotel Sheraton and employees; United Stay Company, Inc. employees.
$103—Clark Dodge & Co. employees; Sanborn Company employees.
$100—Agoos Leather Companies, Inc.; Associates Discount Company; J. S. Bache & Company; Boston News Bureau, Inc.; Broadway Strand Theater Company; Burdett College; Warren E. Collins Inc. and employees; J. J. Crimmings Company and employees; Crowley & Gardner; Davenport & Company Inc.; Dimond Leather Co. Inc.; Garland School faculty and employees; Goldman Sachs & Company; John Hood Company; Hotel Vendome; Hub Shoe Company; The Keystone Corp. of Boston; Kidder, Peabody & Co. additional (total to date $700); Mayfair, Inc.; Minot, Kendall & Co. Inc. and employees; National Wool Marketing Corporation employees; Revere Knitting Mills; S. H. Reynolds & Son Company; The Salmagundi and employees; Sanborn Company; Sherman Paper Products Company and employees; State Young Men's Christian Association employees; Sturtevant & Haley Beef and Supply Company; Textile Waste Supply Company; The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company.
$123—Crocker, Burbank Papers, Inc., and employees.
$120—Cities Service Refining Company employees; Willey's Express Company and employees.
$118—Windham Manufacturing Company and employees.
$117—Bingham, Dana & Gould employees, additional (Total to date, $349); Corneau & Frothingham employees.
$116—Kenney Manufacturing Company employees; Reading Municipal employees.
$115—Ernst & Ernst employees; Hotel & Railroad News Company employees.
$114—Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison employees.
$112—MacLeod & McManus and employees.
$111—The Yankee Network, Inc., employees (Bay State Broadcasting Corporation), additional (Total to date, $1,381).
$110—Container Corporation of America and employees; Mitchell Wing Company.
$108—The Murray Printing Company and employees.
$105—Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company employees, additional (total to date $379); Old Corner Book Store, Inc. and employees; Street & Company, Inc.
$103—Loring, Coolidge Service Corporation employees; Robert Finnegan & Lynan and employees.
$102—Everlastik Inc. and employees.
$101—Daniels Printing Company and employees; Edgar T. Ward Sons Company employees.
$100—American Can Company of Massachusetts; Atkinson Haserick & Company; Avery and Saul Company; Walter H. Baker Company; Bigelow & Dowse Company; Boothby Fibre Can Company and employees; Court Square Press; Eastern States Land Company; Amory Eliot Offices, employees; Forsyth Dental Infirmary employees; General Alloys Company and employees; Griffin Wheel Company; Arthur C. Harvey Company; Independent Coal Tar Company; Leslie Banks & Company; Libbie Printing Company; Libbie Printing Company employees; Luria Steel & Trading Corporation, additional (total to date $200); Marine Optical Manufacturing Company and employees; John F. Murphy; Revere Chamber of Commerce; Joseph T. Ryerson & Sons, Inc.; Singer Sewing Machine Company; Stedfast & Roulston, Inc.; Edgar T. Ward Sons Company.

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Council Continues Budget Hearings

The Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council, Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, Chairman, began its fourth day of hearings on the 1940 city budget today.

Budget Department officials stated that the Committee is nearly half way through the 104 budget divisions for the city and county.

To be considered were the Elections appropriation—$50,000 larger than last year's figure because three elections are scheduled for this year; the Port Authority; Institutions Department; Fire Department and Hospital and Sanatorium Department.

Big Fund for Navy Yards Backed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee on Feb. 13 recommended expenditure of about $2,250,000 at New England Navy Yards today, but refused to approve the Navy's request for a $2,073,000 appropriation for the New London, Conn., submarine base.

The Boston Navy Yard would get the largest share of New England funds, $1,364,100 which included $900,000 for machine and tool shops at the South Boston drydock; $296,600 at Charlestown for pipe and machine shops; $100,000 to repair the marine railway at Charlestown, and $27,500 for fire sprinklers and mains.

Portsmouth, N. H., submarine base expenditures recommended were $270,000 for baracks and mess hall; $25,000 for roads and walks, $100,000 for pipe and machine shops; and $25,000 for electric capstans for a drydock.

At Newport, R. I., expenditures recommended for the War College totaled $208,300, and for the training station $167,240.

New London recommendations were $30,130 for machine tools; $20,000 for maintenance; and $110,000 for a new submarine training device.

Flood Project Sought

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—Senator Maloney (D) of Connecticut has introduced a bill authorizing the army engineers to improve the present flood control project at East Hartford, Conn., where dikes have been erected. The bill provides that not more than $249,000 shall be made immediately available for the work out of regular funds appropriated for flood control purposes.

Aids 'Karnawal'

Mrs. Charles Francis Adams heads the list of patronesses announced today by Mrs. William Brace Pratt for the Polish "Karnawal" at Hotel Statler Feb. 19 for Polish relief.

Mme. Francois Briere, wife of the French Consul at Boston, is on the list of those eager to do all they can to help the Polish refugees who were forced to leave everything behind when they fled their homes before the German invaders.

Lending their patronage with Mrs. Adams and Mme. Briere are Mrs. Timothee Adamowski, Mrs. Edward L. Bigelow, Mrs. Edward D. Brandegee, Mrs. I. Tucker Burr, Mrs. Frederic C. Church, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Eliot, Mrs. Allan Forbes, Mrs Alexander Galt Grant, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Mrs. J. Harleston Parker, Mrs. Daniel Sargent, and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson.

Guests at the "Karnawal" will aid the work of the Commission for Polish Relief while enjoying peasant songs and dances played by the famous Krakowski Orchestra, a Polish wedding pagent with guests and attendants in authentic costumes of the country, and a contest between Boston debutantes and professional models.

Mme. Francois Briere
Wife of the French Consul at Boston.

City Sends Out Call for Barrels To Hold Litter

"Any old barrels today? was the cry raised around City Hall today.

The City of Boston wasn't exactly in the role of garbage collector but in the means to make garbage collecting easier. Through Public Works Commissioner George C. Hyland the City today asked manufacturers and businessmen to contribute metal barrels in which they have received various commodities, for the use of residents in the North, South and West Ends. Mr. Hyland explained that many residents in these districts haven't enough money to buy them or that the litter exceeds the cubic capacity of the few rubbish barrels there are.

Pointing out that for years the Public Works Department has received numerous complaints from the North, South, and West End sections about garbage and ash litter, especially in the alleyways, Commissioner Hyland said that the scarcity of barrels in these districts is such that something must be done or the situation will get out of hand.

The Commissioner also referred to the hundreds of black-painted metal barrels that are cast on the dumps that could be profitably used by the City. He asked, therefore, that those manufacturers and merchants who have barrels call the Public Works Department and trucks will be sent to pick them up. If the barrels are more than three feet high the City can cut them down, he said.

Team! Team! Professionals Vs. Debutante Models

More than 100 young women will compete tonight at the Hotel Statler for places on the professional models' team that will vie with Greater Boston debutantes at a fashion show for the Polish Relief Fund, to be held there Monday night, Feb. 19.

Sole judge of tonight's all-professionals' competition will be Miss Ruth Y. Allen of Revere, Mass., Models' Captain. Miss Allen's will be the task of selecting the outstanding 12 among the entrants.

Poise, carriage, personality, charm, and attractiveness, will outweigh other considerations, Miss Allen said in an interview today, although of course models must present average good looks and figure.

"Sweetness, refinement, ladylike appearance, ease, and grace, will also be judged," Miss Allen declared.

As yet, Miss Allen revealed, her committee has been unable to obtain costumes for Monday night, the debutantes not undertaking to secure these for the professionals, because, as their Chairman, Miss Anne C. Phillips of Commonwealth Avenue, stated, the debutantes feel the professional models would do better to select their clothes themselves.

Cargo Fire Holds Ship at Boston

Most of the 85,000 bushels of corn, in one of the holds of the British freighter Lindenhall, to be carried to England, has been unloaded at East Boston to assist in extinguishing a smouldering fire that has delayed the sailing of the vessel since last Friday.

There are 215,000 bushels additional in other holds of the freighter, all laden here. Liquid carbon dioxide was used to help smother the hidden blaze. Indications today point to the vessel remaining at Boston several days. The fire was officially declared out this afternoon.

Bank Liquidation Committee Named

Governor Leverett Saltonstall conferred yesterday with representatives of Massachusetts banks and banking associations, discussing the problems and present status of liquidation of closed Massachusetts trust companies.

At the suggestion of the Governor, a committee was appointed to advise and co-operate with him and the Director of Liquidations, Garrett Hoag.

The purpose of the meeting was to further the Governor's efforts to expedite liquidation without sacrifice of asset values or undue delay.

Hearings Set On Warehouse Delivery Plan

Log of the Port of Boston

Elimination of warehouse delivery rates in Boston, whereby wool and mohair arriving from Texas-Gulf ports is delivered free to the warehouse as part of the through charge for moving the commodities, which was planned by several Gulf-Boston steamship lines but was ordered suspended by the United States Maritime Commission, has involved another Federal regulatory group.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has a docket covering the same problem, and both the I. C. C. and the Maritime Commission have announced hearings on the subject at 10 a. m. Friday, Feb. 16, at the Hotel Lenox, Boston. The Maritime Commission hearing is to be before Examiner C. W. Robinson, and the I. C. C. hearing before Examiner Hagerty. It is expected to be a joint hearing before the two examiners.

Collier Sold

A familiar collier in Boston Harbor—the steamer Transportation of the Coastwise Transportation Company fleet—is mentioned in negotiations involving sale to Yugoslavian interests. The vessel was inspected in drydock at East Boston a few days ago, but permission of the United States Maritime Commission will be necessary before completion of the sale.

Order Extended

Further time has been granted to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by the United States Maritime Commission, for the State to comply with the Commission's order covering wharfage rates and practices at State-owned piers at Boston. The order was to be effective Feb. 21 but was postponed to March 21. The order forbids the State to charge a wharfage fee for cargo moving over the pier that originates in or moves out to points within a certain radius, whereas beyond that area there is no fee.

Court Upholds Union Handbills

Judge Hugh D. McClellan today upheld the right of labor unions to post and distribute handbills in a suit by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union against the city officials of Fall River, Massachusetts, in the Federal District Court.

At the same time he denied their request for an injunction for damages for the alleged refusal of city officials to grant the union a license to operate a sound truck. The union brought a bill in equity in the Federal Court last summer asking that Mayor Alexander C. Murray and other city officials be restrained from enforcing two city ordinances. These required the approval of the Mayor for distribution of bills and papers on the street and the approval of the Chief of Police for the licensing of sound trucks by the City Clerk. Judge McClellan said that the ordinance dealing with sound-truck licenses does not conflict with rights guaranteed them by the Constitution.

Court Reverses Rail Cut Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Two orders of the United States District Court of Vermont, directing the receiver for the Rutland Railroad Company to reduce wages of employees of the road, were reversed Feb. 13 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The first District Court order was for a reduction of 15 per cent and was made on June 30, 1938. The second wage cut order was issued on Dec. 9, 1939.

Both orders were held by the Circuit Court to be contrary to provisions of the Railway Labor Act. Various unions representing the employees appealed the two orders.

The reversal of the two orders, the Circuit Court pointed out, now clears the way for the National Mediation Board to assist in settling the controversy over the proposed 15 per cent wage reduction contemplated by the Dec. 9, 1939, order.

Harvard Association Bars Meeting of Political Group

Brought to public attention by today's issue of the Harvard Crimson, an organization calling itself Yankee-American Action and purporting to be a political discussion group, was immediately barred from Phillips Brooks House, Harvard Yard where it has been meeting since last September.

Its activities brought a prompt disclaimer from Dean Willard L. Sperry of Harvard Divinity School, Chairman of the Phillips Brooks House Association, who then rescinded the group's permission to use Phillips Brooks House.

Led by Edward Holton James, Harvard '96, of 26 Lexington Road, Concord, the organization is alleged to have promoted the belief that democracy as practiced in the United States "is no more and no better than a swindle." The organization was described by the Crimson as a center for the distribution of literature opposed to the Roman Catholic Church and aimed at the destruction of the "corrupt" party system.

"Harvard is in no way connected with the organization," Dean Sperry said, "Nothing is farther from the intention of the University authorities than to lend sanction in any way to racial and religious bigotry, no matter how they may attempt to sanctify themselves, in the name of patriotism."

Explaining that Mr. James had presented his activities as merely "discussing Yankee traditions," Dean Sperry said that "the discovery of the true intent of the group makes it not merely proper but legally necessary for the Committee to deny him the House hereafter."

Mr. James is a nephew of William and Henry James, psychologist and author, respectively. He took an active but unofficial part in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, executed radicals, several years ago, and in 1936 was arrested and fined $25 following a visit to a school where a school boy, a member of a religious sect, refused to participate in the daily flag salute.

Montpelier Man Looms Large As G. O. P. State Group Head

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 13 — Selection of a Chairman to succeed the late Harry G. Hunter is proving a problem for members of the Republican State Committee. Three names have been considered individually by the members pending the special meeting of the Committee called for Feb. 19. They are the present Vice-Chairman, Miss Flora E. Coutts of Newport, James F. Dewey of Quechee, for many years Committee Treasurer, and Alexander J. Smith of South Ryegate, Committee Secretary.

Some prominent Republicans, however, apprehensive of a split in the Committee when faced with final decision, have put forward the name of John P. Davis, who served as State Chairman from 1934 to 1937. Mr. Davis, now Manager of the Wetmore & Morse granite quarries in Barre, resides in Montpelier, but has continued to retain his residence in the Town of Chelsea in Orange County. This is the same County which was represented on the Committee by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Davis would be eligible for appointment to the State Committee to fill the Orange County vacancy.

With the State Republican convention called for May 24, party leaders feel selection of a man fully familiar with party affairs is essential at this time. Membership in the 1940 convention will be the largest in the history of the State party, 1,203 as compared with 999 in previous recent years.

The increase in party delegates was determined last year in order to give recognition to key men in the lower ranks of the party organization. All Chairmen of town and county committees, all members of the State Committee and three delegates from the State Young Republican organization and the Women's Republican Clubs, have been added to the original representation.

* * *

Milk Ruling Protest

Edward H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, and H. E. Bremer, head of the Creamery Inspection Division of the Department, are in Boston this week to protest the recent ruling of the Boston Health Department requiring morning milk be cooled to 50 degrees before delivery to the receiving station or plant. This order, if allowed to become effective on March 1, will cost the Vermont dairyman shipping into the Boston market, from five to 10 cents a hundredweight additional over present costs, Mr. Bremer said. Besides the increased cost and inconvenience to dairymen, he added, there would be delay in milk shipments to Boston.

In the past, Mr. Bremer said, morning's milk has been cooled at the receiving plants. Similar ruling is still followed in western Vermont which ships milk into the New York market. In fact, the New York authorities require it in order to speed up delivery in the City.

Both Mr. Jones and Mr. Bremer expressed the hope that Boston authorities would either rescind or modify the new order.

Applications for jobs filed with the Vermont State Unemployment Service took a sharp rise in January, according to E. Reynolds Johnson, department Director. As of January 31, 1940, there were 17,991 persons registered with the division and actively seeking work. Of this number, 13,394 were men and 4,597 were women. This represents a 15.8 per cent increase over the previous month but was 3.3 per cent less than the volume in January a year ago.

Auto Convictions Rise

There was a reduction of 818 in the number of suspensions of motor vehicle operators' licenses during 1939 as compared with 1938 but an accompanying increase of 268 court convictions for motor vehicle offenses during the same period, according to figures of the State Department of Motor Vehicles. Both were believed due to a new law enacted last year which restricts the Commissioner's discretionary authority in suspending driving licenses.

How to Cut the Budget

The Boston City Council is considering Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget. The allowances cover City Departments and the functions of Suffolk County. They aggregate $43,620,000—a little under last year's total. Despite Mayor Tobin's declaration they are an "irreducible minimum," informed civic agencies say they could be cut, and urge such action to lessen the need of continued borrowing for current expenses. This is one of a series of stories outlining the measures these agencies recommend to cut the budget, and thus to pave the way for tax rate reduction.

Stop Scattered Buying

Councilors Perlie Dyar Chase and Henry L. Shattuck are urging the city to take the advice of any thrifty housewife in trying to cut the budget.

The housewife will buy canned milk three cans for a quarter instead of one for 10 cents, and she'll probably compare prices at various stores.

"Boston makes thousands of unnecessarily small transactions. Requirements can and should be grouped, and supplied after competitive bidding," declared Councilor Chase, in commenting on the disclosure that the Health Department spends $4,400 a year on a week-to-week, non-competitive basis for laundry bills.

A bit of conversation from the City Council Appropriations Committee's budget hearings reveals an opportunity for improvement.

Councilor Shattuck: Ordinance provides that the city printing department shall do its own purchasing. How much paper do you buy annually?

John J. Twomey, Acting Superintendent of the Printing Plant: About 300 tons.

Mr. Shattuck: Do you anticipate your needs and buy in large quantities?

Mr. Twomey: It is hard to anticipate needs.

Mr. Shattuck: Do you purchase by advertised bids and quantity contracts?

Mr. Twomey: No. We get quotations by telephone.

Mr. Shattuck: The state has made large savings in its paper bill by quantity purchases after advertised bids. I think you should use such methods.

Mr. Twomey: Well, Councilor, it has always been done the other way.

Mr. Shattuck: I should think any big business house would buy by contract and public bids.

Mr. Twomey: (No answer).

And incidentally, there are ways to save in the printing costs themselves, informed agencies said today. It costs about $41,000 a year to print Boston's police list, complete with bulky binding and alphabetical tabs. A private estimate of costs by planographing, the photographic method used in this connection by Somerville, discloses Boston's bill would be only about $10,000. The booklets would be much simpler, but equally effective.

Save Work and Money
Statler Handy TOWELS FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
and Super STATLER facial ROLL

The SPRING FASHION ISSUE
of
The Christian Science Monitor, filled with fashion news, photographs, and advertisements, will appear on March 14.

Theater Guild Play at Colonial—Horowitz at Symphony Hall

Hemingway's 'Fifth Column' Drama of Spanish Civil War

By L. A. Sloper

The drama seems to be running this season first to realistic fantasy, and then to the Spanish Civil War. We have had "The Time of Your Life," "Two on an Island," and "Night Music," of the one kind; of the other, "Key Largo," and now "The Fifth Column," which opened last night at the Colonial as the fourth offering of the Guild subscription season.

This is Ernest Hemingway's first play, written while the war was on, and still timely. The acting version offered by the Guild is an adaptation by Benjamin Glazer. The reworking has involved substantial alterations in structure, presumably with a view to theatrical effectiveness. Hemingway's brittle lines have been retained—they need no strengthening; but unless I am mistaken, speeches have been added, some of them to bring the play, so to speak, up to date.

There is no lack of dramatic material here. There is the strain of Madrid under bombardment, the tension of espionage and counter-espionage, in short the agony of war. The central situation revolves about the love affair of an American officer of the counter-espionage (against Franco's "Fifth Column") and a young American newspaper woman who is seeking her brother, a member of the Lincoln Brigade. The officer begins by attacking the young woman in her hotel room, and ends next day by falling in love with her. The dénouement involves the ancient problem of a choice between love and duty.

Yet this drab love affair is of slight interest in itself. It takes on importance only as evidence of the mental state to which the hero has been reduced by the horrors which he has seen and participated in. The real drama is in the depiction of the effect of war on the human beings involved.

* * *

The drama is excellent so long as it remains dramatic. It bogs down at times when the lecturer replaces the dramatist. However much we may sympathize with the campaign against fascism, and however much we may admire the men who made sacrifices for it in Spain and elsewhere, we must recall that in the theater dramatic action should drive home the point.

This play, so long as its point is made by Hemingway's characteristic clipped talk, is drama, done in terms of the theater. This is the case in the lines, for example, of Max, the German counter-espionage agent. But when the head of the counter-espionage suspends business to deliver orations, drama flies out the window. I have not the text of Hemingway's play at hand, but I am pretty certain that much of this oratory has been interpolated. It is of some topical and "ideological" usefulness (it is good for a round of applause) but it impairs dramatic values.

The progress of the love affair between the American pair is a little too rapid to be convincing. We are asked to believe that 24 hours is sufficient to transform their relation from that of assailant and victim to that of true lovers. It seems improbable, even in wartime. There is some reliance on bad language, which, however, is used rather sparingly considering the circumstances and the men involved.

* * *

The production is admirable, and for the most part the piece has been well cast. Franchot Tone has returned from Hollywood to play Phillip Rawlings, the American who is the central figure of the play. Mr. Tone proves that in spite of his long exile, during which he has played many foolish roles, he still is the actor who stirred us in "The House of Connolly." A remarkable achievement.

Lee J. Cobb does a superb job as Max, the German. His acting has a restrained intensity that dominates the stage when he is on it. Arnold Moss, as the colonel in charge of counter-espionage, distinguishes himself by the concentrated fire of his playing.

Katherine Locke, who plays the American girl, cannot make us believe in the character, possibly because she herself cannot believe in her. Lenore Ulric, after an unimpressive start in the role of Phillip's Spanish inamorata, manages an excellent exit in the first scene of the last act.

Don Morrison supplies some needed comedy relief as a hotel manager. Harry Davis contributes a telling portrait of an odd character called the Butterfly Man, who is trying to preserve gaiety in a world at war. The rest of the company fill in satisfactorily.

'The Fifth Column'

Colonial Theater, Boston—The Theater Guild presents "The Fifth Column," adapted by Benjamin Glazer from the published play by Ernest Hemingway. Staged by Lee Strasberg, settings designed by Howard Bay, costumes by Paul DuPont, production under the supervision of Theresa Helburn and Lawrence Langner. Two weeks beginning Feb. 12, 1940. Fourth production of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society Boston subscription season. The cast:

A Signaller	Henry Levin
A Sentry	Michael Sage
Another Sentry	Raoul Henry
A Thin Officer	John Gerard
A Man in Civilian Clothes	David Leonard
A General From Germany	William F. Schoeller
Phillip Rawlings	Franchot Tone
Max	Lee J. Cobb
Antonio	Arnold Moss
Preston	A. J. Herbert
Dorothy Bridges	Katherine Locke
Hotel Manager	Don Morrison
Petra	Hilda Bruce
A Prowler	Philip Lewis
Holt	Don MacLaughlin
Anita	Lenore Ulric
Doyle	Charles Jordan
Hotel Electrician	Sid Cassel
A Soldier From New York	Wendell K. Phillips
Another Soldier	Henry Levin
An Assault Guard	Raoul Henry
Pedro	Harry V. Bellavet
Private Wilkinson	Kendall Clark
A Cabinet Maker	Harry Dais
An Artilleryman	Michael Sage
A Waiter	John Gerard
An Orderly	Philip Lewis
Another Orderly	Michael Castille
Two Assault Guards	Fred Catania, Peter Knego

Hannikainen Chosen To Conduct in New York

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has selected Tauno Hannikainen, visiting Finnish conductor, to be the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first guest conductor in a New York concert in 35 years.

After watching Hannikainen conduct the second of two symphony programs here, Feb. 3, Dr. Koussevitzky chose him to lead the orchestra's Brooklyn Academy of Music program Feb. 15 and the latter half of its Carnegie Hall concert in New York, Feb. 17.

Hannikainen, who in peace time is the leader of Finland's Turku Orchestra, is in this country on leave from the Finnish Home Guard.

NBC by William Haussler

Pearl Buck, Author, "Meets Mr. Weeks," Editor of Atlantic Monthly

On the "Meet Mr. Weeks" Tuesday evening program, Edward A. Weeks, Jr., ninth editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is widening general interest in books and writers by telling many interesting anecdotes and by talking to a guest writer each week. Here he is with Pearl Buck.

Radio Wins Fans for Worth-While Reading

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What radio has done to popularize both the playing and the enjoying of good music, it can do, too, for good literature, many observers believe—including Edward A. Weeks, Jr., ninth editor of the Atlantic Monthly.

For Literature Too

Despite dismal prognostications made in some quarters of the musical world when radio began its quick and sturdy growth, it has not reduced interest in home performance or undermined the financial support of symphony orchestras, concert artists, or operas. On the other hand, it appears to have increased this support by widening its base.

The Atlantic Monthly's Editor is seeing to it, as far as he is able, that radio's benificent influence shall extend also to good literature.

"Even in the near future, when radios are worn on the wrist and there are television screens in every parlor," he declared recently, "there will still be Americans who will relish good reading and keep it alive."

Working to the end that this group of "Americans who will relish good reading" may be at least as large as it ever has been,

Behind the Microphone

Mr. Weeks puts on his weekly "Meet Mr. Weeks" program on the NBC Blue Network each Tuesday at 9:30 p. m.

Each week he writes his own script, lines up some distinguished writer as a guest—and, usually, hurries down to Radio City in New York for the radiocast, though some have originated in Boston, where Mr. Weeks and the Atlantic Monthly have their homes.

The success of his method is shown clearly enough in the constant flow of letters from enthusiastic listeners all over North America, who assure him that he is arousing the American public's interest in books and authors in a way that has seldom, if ever, been done before.

Literary Ladder

Mr. Weeks reached the incumbency of the Atlantic Monthly's editorial chair by way of Cornell, Harvard, Cambridge University, a period as a book salesman for Boni & Liveright, and the editorship of the Atlantic Monthly Press. An interlude in this orderly progress up the literary ladder was a period of ambulance driving in France from September, 1917, to May, 1919—for which he was given the Croix de Guerre.

In planning his radiocasts Mr. Weeks delves into the store of little known facts about writers, which he has come across in one way or another in the course of his work. And these facts and anecdotes do not all concern people—many of them have to do with the adventures of manuscripts, stolen, burned, lost or inadvertently destroyed before their authors finally saw them in print. All such stories he tells with many touches of humor.

Round Table

The University of Chicago Round Table celebrated the beginning of its 10th year on the air on Feb. 11. Always a pace-setter in educational radiocasting, it is now carried by 85 NBC stations from coast to coast each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Audience mail is averaging 1,000 letters every week. In less than two years more than 300,000 copies of its discussions have been sold and today more than 3,500 subscribers receive printed copies of the radiocasts. In addition to publishing the transcript, the Round Table has distributed 1,500 posters to libraries and schools, and is sending out weekly announcements to be attached to these posters.

The Round Table was the first regular program on the air to be produced entirely without prepared script and the first regular radiocast series sent out by a university from its campus.

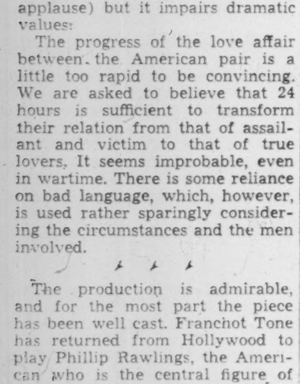
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Speaker; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Ciotilda Zappala, so-	"Travels Abroad"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"Big Town" with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Tito Schipa, tenor; An-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	tonini's Orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please":	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Mozart Concerto Series:	Song recital
8:45	"Heirs"; war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	pianist; orchestra	Goldcoast Riders
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	"This War"; talk	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	Sandburg's "Lincoln"	Popular quiz	War news, from France	Variety Hour
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs.	Nan Wynn, songs.	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Detroit hockey game.	News Service
10:15	Income tax talk	Over": forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan, reporter	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Les Concerts Sympho-	Vic Berton's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Over": forum	house"; drama; music	niques de Montreal	Danny Gool's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Recordings	Recordings	Weather Service	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	Recordings	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	Recordings	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Jimmie and Dick	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Listen to the Band	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"; Don	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Air	McNeill, m. c.; orches-	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Songs of Italy
9:45	Bachelor's Children	tra; soloists	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	Songs of Italy
10:00	Kitty Kelly"; sk.	Thunder Over Paradise	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Organesque"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson, sketch	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; drama	"Mellow Music"	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch.	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Homemakers Forum	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Girl Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"George and Dolly"	Carters of Elm Street	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Musicale	Marjorie Mills, house-	"It Happened in 1915"	P. De Forest, songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	Music; sketch	hold talk	The KFEL-ers	Mixed Chorus
2:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Music for the Young	"Betty and Bob"	News Service	Presenting Ramona
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Your Neighbor and Mine	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hawaiian Villagers	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family"	Meta Westlake, soprano;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	concert orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	"Musical Album"	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Informal interviews	Western Serenade
3:15	Listen to the Band	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"On With the Dance"	Pepper Young's Family	Bob Heen's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Hits and Encores"	Organ Concert
4:00	Women's Club	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network speaker	Religious service
4:15	Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sport comment	Religious service
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sport comment	"Consolairs"
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Boy Scout Drama	Musicale
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama.	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; music; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders: vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	"Adrian Sings"	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen;	The Revelers: orchestra,	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Paul Barron's Orch.	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	C. Boyer in "Cyrano de	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	Bergerac"; Part II	Gene Krupa's Orchestra.	"Memory Lane"
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Quicksilver"; quiz pro-	Cliff Arquette; Bud	Salute to Bob Quinn:	"Dukes of Rhythm"
8:45	drama; war news	gram	Vandover; chorus; or	speakers	The Gauchos
9:00	Theater: comedy;	"The Green Hornet";	The New Fred Allen	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15	music; Miriam	mystery drama	Show; Merry Macs; Al-	B. U. Radio Institute	"Classical Album"
9:30	Hopkins; Edmund	See'y Harold L. Ickes;	len Art Players; inter-	Yale Dramatic Series:	"Classical Album"
9:45	Lowe in "Jezebel"	Ernest T. Weir on "Pri-	views; orchestra	"More Than Dreams"	News Service
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	vate Enterprise vs.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Kathryn Lewis	Govt. Regulation"	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Sports; news	Adventures in Photog-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody"	Local Sports
10:45	Talk; music	raphy; drama	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orches-	Local Sports
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Eddie Le Baron's Orch	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	News Service



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Margaret Starr McLain

Soloist at the second concert of the Boston Women's Symphony Orchestra, to be given this evening at Jordan Hall.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, Feb. 14

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. "Meeting on Common Ground."
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature."
7:30 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Science; Looking Starwards," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7 p. m.—Musical Recital. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"It's That Man Again," Variety, with Tommy Handley. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Drama in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10 p. m.—Talk: "What is this Freedom?" GSC, 9.59 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—Talk (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Pianist In Return To Boston

There were musical pyrotechnics in profusion last night in Symphony Hall when Vladimir Horowitz returned to play to what was probably a capacity house. Mr. Horowitz has long been recognized as a pianist of enormous technical equipment. His program last night was a further revelation of his ability. It included a guileless Mendelssohn Prelude and Fugue, Op. 35; the Schumann C major Fantasy, Op. 17; the Toccata, Op. 7, by the same composer, the Barcarolle, Op. 60, by Chopin, together with four of his Études, C sharp minor, Op. 10, G flat major, Op. 10, C sharp minor, Op. 25, and B minor, Op. 25; a group of four Études by Debussy, subtitled "Pour les cinq doigts," "Pour les sixtes," "Pour les agrements," and "Pour les huit doigts," and Mr. Horowitz's own set of Variations on a theme from "Carmen."

Before the pianist had completed his first program item, the discerning listener might have suspected that this was to be an evening of speed and thunder. Although the Prelude was accomplished with considerable poetry, the Fugue was wholly sacrificed to an accelerated tempo, which while it revealed technical virtuosity also destroyed the melodic import of the work.

The Fantasy was curiously uneven. Mr. Horowitz evidently feels the work as a series of tempestuous climaxes alternating with lyrical measures considerably more serene. Although the presentation was arresting, it seemed to be more Horowitz than Schumann, except in the finale, "Lento sostenuto," where Mr. Horowitz did some very beautiful playing.

The Schumann Toccata is, as most pianists know, a work demanding a maximum of dexterity. Mr. Horowitz was completely at home in this opus, and while he carried the mood over, somewhat, into the Chopin "Barcarolle," he gave an amazing performance of the Chopin études, any one of which is a test for a pianist. The same may be written of the Debussy études. But though the Chopin studies embody melodic content as well as technical problems, the Debussy items too often prove merely a series of finger gymnastics which grow a bit tiresome to the listener even though he may acknowledge the soundness of the technical equipment necessary for their publication.

Mr. Horowitz should have used the plural in referring to his thematic material from "Carmen," since he omitted almost none of the more familiar airs, interweaving them and embroidering them with innumerable pianistic embellishments. It was the last brilliant tonal explosion of the evening, since the encores Mr. Horowitz offered in response to shouts, clapping hands and stamping feet, were of such wholly musical quality as to make one listener wonder why he had chosen to sacrifice a fine talent to obvious display. But perhaps that is this pianist's own riddle.

G. M. S.

News of the Screen

New York

William Wyler, who has just completed the direction of Samuel Goldwyn's "The Westerner," starring Gary Cooper, arrived in New York Monday, accompanied by his wife, the former Margaret Tallichet. Players in "The Westerner" include Walter Brennan, Fred Stone, Doris Davenport, Forrest Tucker, and Lilian Bond.

* * *

"All This and Heaven Too," in which Bette Davis and Charles Boyer are co-starred, is now in production at Warners. Based on Rachel Field's novel, the film is being directed by Anatole Litvak and will be ready for release early in the summer.

* * *

Eddie Bracken, chief comic talent of George Abbott's "Too Many Girls," has signed a contract with Paramount. For two months Hollywood studios sought Mr. Bracken's services. His first movie role will be a character named, "Dizzy," in Paramount's untitled sequel to "What a Life," in which Jackie Cooper played Henry Aldrich. Leila Ernst, also of "Too Many Girls," had previously been engaged by Paramount to play the feminine lead in the Aldrich picture. Miss Ernst and Mr. Bracken are expected in Hollywood on Feb. 26.

* * *

Ida Lupino has been rewarded for her brilliant characterization of Maisie in "The Light that Failed" by being given the feminine lead in Paramount's filming of Joseph Conrad's novel, "Victory." The picture goes into production in the spring.

* * *

Charles Laughton will be starred in the title part of "Captain Kidd," based on the career of the pirate, according to an announcement from RKO. Mr. Laughton had another sea-going role as Captain Bligh in "Mutiny on the Bounty." He is currently being seen in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame."

* * *

"Entente Cordiale," with Victor Francen and Gaby Morlay, is now in its eighth and last week at the Fifty-fifth Street Playhouse. On Monday, it will be succeeded by another new French film, "The Human Beast," based on the Emile Zola novel, starring Jean Gabin.

Isabel French to Sing At Chamber Music Concert

Isabel French, soprano, will sing in place of Cleora Wood, who is unable to appear, at Wheeler Beckett's Chamber Music Concert for adults and young people Wednesday at 4 p. m. in Jordan Hall. George Reeves will be her accompanist.

Other artists on the program include Louis Krasner, Frank Glazer, Anna Golden, Hazel Theodorowicz, Roy Blustein, supported by first string players of the New England Intercollegiate Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conductor, and the Modern Arts Quintet.

The program will be as follows:

Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 5
For flute, violin, piano and string orchestra
J. A. Hasse — Bourree and Minuet
Mozart — Divertimento
For flute, oboe, clarinet, horn and bassoon
Schubert — Song, "The Trout"
Isabel French, soprano.
Schubert — "Trout" Quintet, Opus 114.
For violin, viola, 'cello, bass, and piano

Risë Stevens

Mezzo-soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association to sing at the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler Wednesday.

Berkshire Festival Programs

Artur Rodzinsky, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, will direct one of three Tchaikovsky programs at the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at Stockbridge this summer. These programs will celebrate the composer's centenary.

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the other concerts in the season of three weeks. A feature will be the performance of the Bach B minor Mass, with the chorus provided by the new Tanglewood School. Among the soloists of the festival will be Dorothy Maynor and Albert Spalding.

The scope of the festival is to remain essentially symphonic, not operatic. Dr. Koussevitzky is now enabled greatly to broaden the repertory, due to the extension of the season to three weeks, and also to the inauguration of his long-contemplated school, the student enrollment of which assures a fine chorus.

During the first week of the festival, which opens Aug. 1, Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct the first symphonies of Beethoven, Schumann, and Sibelius. Later, the Second Symphony of Brahms and the Third ("Eroica") of Beethoven will be presented. A panorama of modern composition will be afforded by other works. These include: Fauré's suite, "Pelléas et Mélisande," Ravel's Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite, Stravinsky's "Capriccio" (with Jesús M. Sanromá as piano soloist), Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler," Roy Harris's Third Symphony, and Respighi's orchestration of Bach's Passacaglia.

Dorothy Maynor will be presented as soloist in a group of arias. Albert Spalding will be soloist in the Tchaikovsky Concerto. Other compositions commemorating the Tchaikovsky centenary will be the Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Symphonies, the Overture, "Romeo and Juliet," Serenade for Strings, and Second Suite.

Wagnerian excerpts and a symphony of Haydn round out the festival plans.

Chamber Concert With Stravinsky

Igor Stravinsky will direct a program of his chamber music at a concert of the Chamber Music Club of Boston at the Women's Republican Club, on the evening of March 6. The concert will be repeated at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, under auspices of the music department of Harvard University, on the evening of March 8. The first of these concerts will be private. The second will be open to the public without charge.

The program will contain two items new to Boston: the "Dunbarton Oaks" Concerto for 15 instruments, which had its first performance in Paris in 1938, and the Two-Piano Concerto, in which the composer and Adele Marcus will be the pianists.

The other items will be the Wind Octet and the "Histoire du Soldat."

The same program will be given on March 14 in the Town Hall, New York, under the auspices of the Committee for Relief in Allied Countries.

The instrumental ensemble for all these concerts will be made up of members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Concert Cancelled

The concert of the Stradivarius Quartet scheduled to be given at the Harvard Music Building tomorrow night has been cancelled because of the indisposition of one of the members of the group.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

LAST 2 WEEKS PRIOR NATION-WIDE TOUR
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
KAUL MUNI in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Clr. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Sat. & Washington's B'day

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Washington's Birthday

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor"—Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. Cl. 6-9156
Next Mat. Saturday, 2:45

"BROADWAY'S NEWEST HIT COMEDY"—LIFE MAGAZINE
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7480. Evgs. 8:30
Next Matinee Saturday, 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

"The cleverest and the funniest comedy in several seasons."—Sloper, The Chr. Sc. Monitor.
TWO ON AN ISLAND
ELMER RICE'S New Comedy Hit
with Luther ADLER ● Betty FIELD ● John CRAVEN
BROADHURST Theatre, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6699
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Washington's B'day 2:30
Moves Monday, FEB. 19, to HUDSON Theatre

BOSTON

The Incomparable SONJA HENIE and her HOLLYWOOD ICE REVUE
Opens Tomorrow
6 Nights Only at 8:30
Res. Seats: $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75 (Tax included)
Adm. 75c, on sale each nite of show
Positively no phone orders
BOSTON GARDEN

STATE — Ends Wed., Feb. 14 — "The Shop around the Corner" plus 'CONGO MAISIE'
ORPHEUM — "GONE WITH THE WIND" — Ends Wed., Feb. 14 — Continuous — Mats. from 8:30 am — Reserved Seats — Night Shows & Sun.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Robert Taylor—Greer Garson in "REMEMBER?"
Walter Pidgeon—Rita Johnson in "NICK CARTER, DETECTIVE"
WED.: IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT and WINTERSET

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Woman Driver Wins National Senior A. A. U. Bobsled Title at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Katherine Dewey Gives Credit To Crew; Lamb Skating Winner

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP) — Katherine Dewey, granddaughter of the founder of the exclusive Lake Placid Club, drove her "four-man" bobsled down Mt. Van Hoevenberg yesterday to beat out the nation's most daring drivers for the National Senior A. A. U. title.

The 24-year-old Katherine gave all the credit to the crew of husky young fellows who accompanied her on the four dashes down the mountain chute.

"Leo and Pat Martin, the 200-pound high school youngsters, and Lawrence Straight, my brakeman, are responsible for my success," she said.

Not only did Miss Dewey beat out Big Bill Linney, the daring Lyon Mountain speedster, and Francis Tyler, Placid's Olympic veteran, but her sled representing the Lake Placid Club Sno-Birds turned in the day's fastest single heat.

On her third trip down, Miss Dewey was clocked in 1:07.01—only 27-100 of a second behind the record set last Saturday by Linney. Her total time for the four heats was 4:30.71.

Linney, the runnerup, finished a full second behind in 4:31.71. In succession came Jim Bickford and his Saranac Lake A. A. sled, Tyler, Nelson Diefendorf, Keene Valley, and Calvin Pardee, Hazelton, Pa.

Linney, prior to yesterday's setback, had won four successive major championships. He is holder of the course record for both single heats and total time.

The summaries:

First—Sno Birds, Lake Placid Club—Katherine Dewey, driver; Leo Martin, Pat Martin, Lawrence Straight, brake. Times, 1:08.08, 1:08.52, 1:07.01, 1:07.10. Total, 4:30.71.

Second—Republican Miners, Lyon Mountain—William Linney, driver; John Kerr, A. Stacavitch, Angus Clain, brake. Times, 1:08.46, 1:07.91, 1:07.88, 1:07.46. Total, 4:31.71.

Third—Saranac Lake A. A.—James Bickford, driver; Charles Keough, Don Dupree, Paul Dupree, brake. Times, 1:08.34, 1:08.52, 1:07.94, 1:07.38. Total, 4:32.18.

Fourth—Sno Birds—Francis Tyler, driver; Hugh Varrno, William D'Amico, Robert Martin, brake. Times, 1:08.67, 1:08.11, 1:08.15, 1:08.02. Total, 4:32.95.

Fifth—Keene Valley A. C.—Nelson Diefendorf, driver; Claude Diefendorf, Don Whitney, Gilbert Jacques, brake. Times, 1:09.71, 1:09.26, 1:08.05, 1:07.92. Total, 4:34.94.

Sixth—Adirondack Bob Sled Club—Calvin Pardee, driver; Richard Straight, Michael Kalinsack, Lest Bean, brake. Times, 1:09.96, 1:09.28, 1:09.46, 1:10.01. Total, 4:38.71.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee, Wis., speedster, outshone a field of Olympic team members and the nation's crack skaters yesterday to take the Lake Placid Diamond Trophy skating championship.

It was the first major title for the smooth-striding youth who, however, has been near the top in speed skating the last four years.

With Leo Freisinger of Chicago on the sidelines, Lamb won the half-mile and placed second in the three-mile to add to his victories of Sunday in the 220 and one-mile, finishing with 120 points.

Charles Leighton, Minneapolis, tied with Lamb at the end of the first two days, was second with 80 points. Leighton set a new United States amateur record in winning the 440 on Saturday. Bob Heckenback, Chicago, who won yesterday's three-mile, came third with 60 points.

The fleet Diamond race contestants came near to a world mark in the 880, with Lamb streaking across the finish line in 1:15.4, only .2 of a second behind the mark set in 1926 by Clas Thunberg of Finland. Leighton lost his chance for the title when he went down on the final curve just as he was passing Lamb for the lead.

The final point standings:

Diamond Trophy—Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee, 120; Charles Leighton, Minneapolis, 80; Bob Hackenback, Chicago, 60; Ted Ellenwood, Fort Johnson, N. Y., 30; Al Kucera, Chicago, 10.

Senior Men—Dick Werner, Paterson, N. J., 120; Vic Ronchetti, Chicago, 90; John Quirk, St. John, New Brunswick, 60; Bill Shannon, Troy, N. Y., 30; Herman Vanputten, North Haledon, N. J., 30; Len Schallen, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 20; Jack Shannon, Troy, 10.

Senior Women—Louise Herou, Minneapolis, 150; Virginia Jahn, Creskill, N. J., 60; Blanche Armstrong, Saratoga Springs, 30; Genevieve Swierkos, Chicago, 20; Esther Williams, Fort Lee, N. J., 20; Louise Hunt, Lake Placid, 10; Virginia Baum, St. Louis, 10.

Intermediate Boys—John Mahoney, Minneapolis, 140; Dick Dost, Cleveland, 50; Arthur Vandyke, Saratoga Springs, 90; James Norman, Saranac Lake, 30; Leo Wiscoski, Fort Johnson, 20; Joe Bulrice, Saranac Lake, 10.

Junior Boys—John Schneider, New York City, 90; Art Bulrice, Saranac Lake, 90; Rodney Hinwood, Saranac Lake, 40; Bob Phillips, Saratoga Springs, 10. (Schneider won skateoff for championship.)

Juvenile Boys—James Quinn, New York, 70; Bobby Lamoy, Lake Placid, 40; Jack Bialis, Utica, 30; Mack Kuczek, Fort Johnson, 20; Frank Williams, Brooklyn, 20.

Intermediate Girls—Bunny Lawler, Chicago, 90; Dorothy Kirkpatrick, Saratoga Springs, 60; Dorothy Dyer, Saratoga Springs, 20.

Junior Girls—Rose Steininger, Saratoga Springs, 90; Mary Manlove, Newburgh, N. Y., 60; Patricia Patnode, Schenectady, N. Y., 30.

'Having Their Day' —By Pap'
FERRY VON RAUHFELSEN —THE DOBERMAN PINSCHER WHICH WON THE 'BEST IN SHOW' TITLE LAST YEAR
NINETY BREEDS ARE REPRESENTED
THE SIXTY-FOURTH WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW HAS 2,738 DOGS OF ASSORTED SHAPES AND SIZES ENTERED
DACHSHUNDS TOP THE ENTRIES WITH 204
PAP'
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Unsung Stars Right Behind List Leaders

MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—No one is likely to call Woody Dumart or Bill Cowley of the Boston Bruins, or Phil Watson of the New York Rangers, or Murray Armstrong of the New York Americans the "forgotten men" of hockey, but their scoring feats show they could stand a lot more publicity than they have been getting.

The boys who have been grabbing the headlines, as well as the goals, this season are Milt Schmidt of Boston, current scoring leader; Gordie Drillon of Toronto, who set the pace for about half the season, and the Rangers' Bryan Hextall and Neil Colville, now Schmidt's leading rivals.

The Boston center has 17 goals and 22 assists to his credit through Sunday's games, the latest official list shows. Hextall is four points behind him with 20 goals and 15 assists. Neil Colville moved into third place with 15 goals and 16 assists for 31 points.

Watson, noted mainly as a good rough-and-tumble player, has been the league's leading playmaker all season. He has scored only six goals, but he has 23 assists and has been an important factor in putting the Rangers on top. He moved from ninth place last week to tie Drillon and Dumart for fourth with 29 points. Dumart and his partner, Bobby Bauer, have been overshadowed by the brilliance of their center man, Schmidt. Still it takes all three to make Boston's famous "Sauerkraut" line. Bauer, incidentally, has 27 points.

Cowley, another crack playmaker, has 10 goals and 18 assists to his credit. Armstrong, youthful member of the New York Americans whose feats haven't won him fame like that of his veteran teammates, is the team's leading scorer with 27 points.

Leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Schmidt, Boston	17	22	39
Hextall, Rangers	20	15	35
N. Colville, Rangers	15	16	31
Drillon, Toronto	17	12	29
Dumart, Boston	15	14	29
Watson, Rangers	6	23	29
Cowley, Boston	10	18	28
Armstrong, Americans	13	14	27
Bauer, Boston	10	17	27
Blake, Montreal	14	13	27
Hiller, Rangers	12	15	27
L. Patrick, Rangers	11	15	26
Macdonald, Rangers	13	13	26
Conacher, Americans	8	17	25
Shibicky, Rangers	9	15	24
C. Smith, Rangers	8	15	23
Cain, Boston	16	7	23
Anderson, Americans	10	12	22
Dahlstrom, Chicago	8	13	21
Davidson, Toronto	7	14	21
Sands, Montreal	7	14	21

Major League Rule Makers Finally Give Lift to Pitcher

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Relief has been a long time coming for the baseball pitcher, and he has taken some hard knocks in the past 20 years, but the elders of the game at last are getting in a mood to help him stand off the batters.

At its meeting here yesterday, the rules committee voted with only one dissenter to allow all of the pitchers in the country to rear back and take another complete step as they deliver the ball. That is the first really important move toward helping the hurler that has been made since the rule-makers began abolishing freak deliveries back in 1919.

Opinion Divided

Opinion was widely divided, even among the members of the committee, whether the new rule would effect any great and immediate change. Several were doubtful that the present top pitchers would be able to employ the new freedom to advantage. But all agreed that it was a move toward harnessing the hitter, or at least toward giving the pitcher an even chance.

Adoption of the rule was a complete victory for Clark Griffith, veteran manager of the Washington Senators, who for several years has been carrying on a loud and vigorous campaign for pitchers' rights.

One Leg Free

The new rule, adopted in the course of a long session during which the rule makers fussed interminably and Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis fidgeted and drowsed in the presiding chair, will permit the pitcher almost complete freedom with one leg. There is only one thing he cannot do now, and that is to step sidewise.

Whereas the harassed hurler previously has had to stand with both feet on the rubber, he now (in the case of a right-hander) can stretch his left leg far out behind him during his wind-up and take a long, complete stride as he swings through to deliver the ball.

Opposed by Collins

Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox, who voted against the rule, growled that it would produce even more "cheating" by pitchers than they have been getting away with.

"With this new latitude, some of those guys will be lifting their front foot off the rubber when they start and taking what amounts to a couple of jumps before they throw," he predicted.

President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees said it should give any pitcher who learns the new way a little more speed, but he feared it might result in lack of control in some cases. Tom Connolly, chief of American League umpires, thought it remained to be seen how much the new rule would help the average flinger.

Intentional Pass

The solons flatly rejected the repeated demand of Quinn that "something" be done about the intentional pass. The others declared that the moundsman should retain his right to pass any batter he did not want to pitch to. Quinn wanted the man so passed to get two bases.

President Ed Barrow of the Yankees wrote the committee suggesting that the batter to be intentionally passed simply be told to trot down to first, thus saving the time required to throw him four wide ones. This also was turned down.

Taking official cognizance of night ball for the first time, the committee decreed that no inning should be started after 11:50 p. m., and that no more than two games should be played by a club in one day.

U. S. Lawn Tennis Group Out to Stop Infractions

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty-four hours after its executive committee had suspended Gene Mako and Wayne Sabin for breaking the amateur rules, the United States Lawn Tennis Association adopted legislation to forestall similar infractions in the future.

Under the new code, the presidents of the 13 sectional associations, acting jointly with the national president, are empowered to rule on a club's right to pay and a player's right to receive traveling and living expenses.

The action for the first time gives the U. S. L. T. A. the power to withhold payment of expenses. Previously, it could only take punitive action after it had been shown that a player had broken the rules.

Mako, former Davis Cup star and national singles finalist in 1938, and Sabin, No. 5 in the 1939 national rankings, were barred from competition in all U. S. L. T. A.-sanctioned tournaments because: 1—They broke the rule limiting a player to expenses for eight weeks of competition in one calendar year; 2—they collected excessive traveling expenses.

The executive committee's action, the most drastic since Big Bill Tilden was dropped from the 1928 Davis Cup team for violating the player-writer rule, will keep Sabin and Mako out of competition at least through 1940. They cannot file application for reinstatement until September.

President Holcombe Ward pointed out that the association had been lenient in the past in enforcing the eight-weeks and expense rules, and that it hoped there would be no need for equally severe punishment in the future.

Ward was re-elected for a one-year term, together with Joseph W. Wear of Philadelphia and Lawrence A. Baker of Washington, D. C., vice-presidents; Gordon E. Small, Cincinnati, secretary, and Russell B. Kingman, Orange, N. J., treasurer. Kingman's report showed a $9,377 deficit for 1939, due chiefly to a drop in receipts for Davis and Wightman Cup matches and the national championships.

The association approved the following sites and opening dates for 1940 championships:

Indoor, New York, Feb. 22; Girls hard court, Berkeley, Calif., May 13; Clay court (to include women's competition for the first time), River Forest, Ill., June 15; Intercollegiate, Haverford, Pa., June 24; Interscholastic, Haverford, Pa., July 1; Junior and boys, Culver, Ind., Aug. 5; Public parks, Cincinnati, Aug. 2; Doubles, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 19; Girls grass court, Philadelphia, Aug. 26; National men's and women's singles, Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 29.

Pitt Night Card Opens With Bees

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP) — The Pittsburgh Pirates will play their first night game in Pittsburgh Tuesday, June 4, with the Boston Bees, the Pittsburgh baseball club announces.

Seven night National League contests will be played by the Pirates on the home field in 1940, three in June, two in July and two in August. Every club in the league will be seen in action under the $125,000 lighting system to be installed at Forbes Field. The seven-game night schedule:

June 4, Boston; 11, Brooklyn; 28, St. Louis; July 11, Philadelphia; 18, New York; Aug. 9, Chicago; 12, Cincinnati.

In addition to the home "owl" contests, the Pirates will play five night games on the road. They are: July 23, at New York; 30, at Brooklyn; Aug. 2, at Philadelphia; 14, St. Louis; Sept. 4, Cincinnati.

The night games necessitated the rescheduling of three home games as follows:

Game with Boston, originally booked for June 5, will be played as part of a double-header July 21; game with Brooklyn originally scheduled for June 12, will be played as part of double-header Aug. 25; and game with Philadelphia originally listed for July 12, will be played as part of double-header Aug. 28.

Two other changes announced involved games at St. Louis. The Aug. 15 game has been moved up and will be played as part of a double-header July 7 and the game listed for Sept. 6 has been changed to Sept. 8.

Engen Wins Trophy

BOZEMAN, Mont. (AP)—Alf Engen of Sun Valley, Idaho, member of the United States Olympic winter sports team, amassed 225.2 points to win the fourth annual Montana Governor's Trophy ski tournament. It was Engen's third victory. His best jump was 53 meters.

Pinelli Thinks Youngest Di Mag Will Make Step

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Dominic Di Maggio, youngest of the Di Maggio baseball clan, will do all right with the Boston Red Sox this year. You can take the word of Babe Pinelli, National League umpire, who has had an eye on the boy for some time.

"Dominic will hit big league pitching, I believe, and you know his fielding is already big league, so I think he will stick with the Boston Americans all right."

Pinelli umpired in exhibition games in which Dominic played during his three years with the Pacific Coast League San Francisco Seals "and noticed a steady improvement in him."

"American League pitchers will try to make him hit the ball on the handle of his bat by pitching close inside, but the kid is smart and he will soon learn to let that kind go. He'll learn to take care of himself at the plate."

Pinelli hopes his youngest son, Ray, shortstop at Notre Dame, will play major league ball, preferably in the American League because he is a national League umpire.

B. U. Announces Football Dates For Next Fall

Two new opponents—Norwich and Springfield—make their appearance on the Boston University football schedule for next fall, Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, has announced.

These two schools will replace Franklin and Marshall and Tampa, both of which were defeated by the Terriers last fall. The other six opponents include Western Reserve, Upsala, Western Maryland, Manhattan, Cincinnati, and Boston College.

The schedule calls for six home games, with trips only to New York for the game with Manhattan and to Cleveland for the tussle with Western Reserve. It is expected that all home games, with the exception of the Boston College game, will be played at Nickerson Field, the Eagles' clash taking place at Fenway Park as usual.

Due to the gift of stands from Fenway Park, it is expected that Nickerson Field will seat approximately 5,500 next fall, which should be ample to take care of the turnouts expected for the home games carded there.

The schedule follows

Sept. 28—Norwich at home.
Oct. 5—Upsala at home; Oct. 12—Manhattan at New York, N. Y.; Oct. 19—U. of Cincinnati at home.
Nov. 2—Western Reserve at Cleveland, Ohio; Nov. 9—Boston College at home (Fenway Park); Nov. 16—Springfield at home; Nov. 23—Western Maryland at home.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 12

Cornell 23, Columbia 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Australia named John Bromwich, Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford for Davis Cup team.

Three Years Ago

Don Lash surpassed listed world record with 8:58 for the two miles at Boston A. A. games, beating Paavo Nurmi's 12-year-old record by one-fifth second.

Five Years Ago

Lou Gehrig, back from world trip, indicated he wanted big increase in salary for 1935.

Nelson Wins Texas Open In Play-Off With Hogan

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 12 (AP) — National Open Champion Byron Nelson shot his first round of golf out of the 60s in two years of the Texas open, but his flat 70 was good enough to beat out Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., by a stroke in the 1940 title playoff at Brackenridge Park yesterday.

They just didn't have the touch that had wound them up in a tie at the end of the regular 72-hole play at 271, 13 strokes under par and the same score as Dutch Harrison's record of the previous year.

Won $1,500

The victory gave Nelson the $1,500 first prize money and left Hogan with $750 for second.

Twice Hogan had the jump on Nelson. Nelson three-putted the fifth green to go over par by a stroke. Ben three-putted the seventh to go one over par himself, and left the pair all square again.

On the ninth hole, a short par five, only 485 yards from tee to green, Nelson knocked his second shot barely on the green, and Hogan was pin high to the left. A poorly played pitch and run shot left Hogan with a 15-foot putt and he missed it for a five, Nelson two-putting for a birdie four.

First Birdie

Hogan knocked in his first birdie of the day on No. 11, squaring the match. On the par-five 13th green Hogan two-putted for a birdie. Nelson also pumped his second shot on the edge, but three-putted from 50 feet to take a par five.

The hole that really lost Hogan the match was No. 15, 380 yards with the green barely on the other side of a swift, narrow river. Both men smacked tee shots far down the middle, but Hogan's ball stopped in a divot hole and his mashie niblick toward the green was pitifully weak, falling right in the middle of the water.

Close to Pin

Nelson struck his iron close to the pin, and then Hogan made his best shot of the day, chipping up to three feet from the hole after his penalty stroke, and holing out his five, Nelson missing his putt for a birdie and squaring the match.

The national open champion's second birdie of the day, on No. 16, gave him a stroke lead that held up the rest of the way.

The cards:

Par—										
Out	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	5	—36	
Nelson—										
Out	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	4	—36	
Hogan—										
Out	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	5	—37	
Par—										
In	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	—35	—71
Nelson—										
In	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	—35	—71
Hogan—										
In	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	—34	—71

New Lightweight Grid Rules

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13 (AP)—Henry W. "Eskie" Clark, newly-elected President of the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League, announced today the league's 1940 schedule and several changes in regulations governing the sport.

The seven-member league competition gets underway at Philadelphia on Oct. 11 with Princeton taking on Villanova and ends on Nov. 23 at the Quaker City with Cornell meeting Pennsylvania.

Other members of the league are Rutgers, Lafayette, and Yale.

The most important rule change concerned the weighing in of players. During past seasons players were required to weigh 151 pounds two days before a game. Under the new regulations players from both teams must weigh in together one hour before game time at not more than 154 pounds.

Clark, Director of Athletics at Lafayette, said the change would eliminate overweight players who have undergone diets and exhausting physical activity in attempting to make weight.

Clark succeeds George E. Little, Director of Athletics at Rutgers as President.

The schedule:

Oct. 11—Princeton at Villanova; 12—Yale at Cornell, Rutgers at Lafayette; 18—Villanova at Pennsylvania; 19—Cornell at Rutgers, Lafayette at Princeton; 26—Yale at Rutgers, Cornell at Villanova, Pennsylvania at Lafayette.
Nov. 1—Rutgers at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Yale; 2—Lafayette at Villanova; 8—Pennsylvania at Yale, Rutgers at Villanova; 9—Princeton at Cornell; 15—Villanova at Yale, Pennsylvania at Princeton; 16—Lafayette at Cornell; 21—Rutgers at Princeton; 22—Yale at Lafayette; 23—Cornell at Pennsylvania.

Clipper Back to Coast

VILLANOVA, Pa. (AP)—Maurice J. (Clipper) Smith, former Notre Dame line star who became one of the nation's top football coaches, has said good-by to Villanova College to become head coach at Loyola University of Los Angeles. An offer "too attractive" to turn down lured Smith and his first assistant, Vincent McNally, back to the west coast, where both began their college coaching careers. They declined to disclose their salary offers, but Smith said their contracts are for "several years." Smith succeeds Mike Pecarovich at Loyola. He came to Villanova four years ago when Harry Stuhldreher went to the University of Wisconsin.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	22	7	8	116	63	52
Boston	23	8	4	120	71	50
Toronto	17	14	8	96	80	30
Chicago	16	16	4	77	96	36
Detroit	12	18	6	61	85	30
Americans	11	25	2	79	114	24
Canadiens	9	22	3	67	107	21

Tennis Leaders

NEW YORK (AP)—Leaders in 1939 National tennis rankings approved by the United States Lawn Tennis Association:

Men's Singles

1—Robert L. Riggs, Chicago; 2—Frank A. Parker, Pasadena, Calif.; 3—Donald McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla.; 4—S. Welby van Horn, Los Angeles; 5—Wayne R. Sabin, Portland, Ore.; 6—Elwood T. Cooke, Portland, Ore.; 7—Bryan M. Grant, Jr., Atlanta; 8—Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla.; 9—Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., Washington, D. C.; 10—Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle.

Women's Singles

1—Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif.; 2—Helen Hull Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.; 3—Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass.; 4—Helen I. Bernhard, New York; 5—Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco; 6—Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif.; 7—Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles; 8—Pauline Betz, Los Angeles; 9—Katharine Winthrop, Boston, Mass.; 10—Mary Arnold, Los Angeles.

Men's Doubles

1—McNeill and Parker; 2—Cooke and Riggs; 3—C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and Mulloy.

Junior Singles

1—Frank R. Schroeder, Jr., Glendale, Calif.

Boys' Singles

1—Budge Patty, Los Angeles.

Girls' Singles

1—Helen I. Bernhard, New York.

Hardy Hardwooder

By the Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS—Shanley Brouard likes basketball. Just by way of proving it, Brouard played four games in various city leagues the other day between the hours of 2 and 10 p. m., and he rolled up a 73-point total in the doing.

Dunbar Leading College Scorer In Hockey Loop

Don Dunbar, of Toronto, who played an important part in his team's 9-4 victory over McGill last week, increased his lead in the race for individual scoring honors in the Triple I Hockey League to six points over Mel Williamson of Queen's. Dunbar netted two goals and one assist to bring his total points to 23 in six games.

The leading American scorer is Dan Sullivan of Dartmouth, who accounted for five of the Indians' eight goals against Harvard and who now has a total of 11 points.

Individual Scoring

	Games	Gls	Asst	Pts
Dunbar, Toronto	6	10	13	23
M. Williams, Queen's	6	5	12	17
Quigley, Toronto	6	9	7	16
MacIlquham, Toronto	6	10	6	16
R. Nellson, Queen's	6	9	6	15
Walker, McGill	5	9	5	14
Maynard, Toronto	6	5	9	14
N. Williamson, Queen's	6	10	3	13
Boddington, Toronto	6	5	7	12
Sullivan, Dartmouth	5	9	2	11
Morrison, McGill	5	3	7	10
Dickison, McGill	5	1	9	10
Malson, Dartmouth	5	6	2	8
Keefer, McGill	5	6	2	8
Lane, Queen's	6	5	2	7
Copp, Toronto	6	4	3	7
Stephenson, Toronto	6	2	5	7
Dunn, McGill	5	5	1	6
Wyer, Princeton	4	3	3	6
Perrin, McGill	5	2	3	5
Macdonald, McGill	5	2	3	5

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 12

Kansas 36, Iowa State 34.
Iowa 43, Ohio State 23.
Wisconsin 36, Minnesota 34.
Illinois 35, Northwestern 33.
Purdue 52, Chicago 30.
Indiana 37, Michigan 30.
Rice 59, St. Mary's (Texas) 43.
Tulane 36, Mississippi 34.
Creighton 49, Drake 45.
Notre Dame 38, Toledo 30.
Oregon 71, Washington State 41.
North Carolina State 40, Davidson 27.
Duke 39, Clemson 37 (overtime).
Alabama 28, Tennessee 23.
Detroit 29, Marquette 25.
Kentucky 37, Xavier 29.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 39, Loyola (L. A.) 37.
S. Louisiana 52, Louisiana College 30.
St. Marin's 44, Pacific Lutheran 40.
Whitman 39, Pacific U. 33.
Manchester 43, Huntington 27.
Kansas Wesleyan 60, Bethany (Kan.) 43.
Arizona 39, Arizona Teachers (Flagstaff) 38.
Louisiana Normal 64, Centenary 48.
Bradley Tech 34, Depaul 33.
Augustana 40, Knox 35.
Abilene Christian 43, McMurry 28.
Friends U. 48, Bethel (Kan.) 40.
New Mexico Teach. 55, New Mexico Normal 46.
New Mexico Aggies 46, Arizona Teach. (Tempe) 44.
St. John's (Minn.) 46, Wahpeton (N. D.) Science 35.
Texas Tech 52, Texas Mines 32.
Missouri Valley 39, Central 28.
Trinity 47, Howard Payne 36.
Catholic U. 44, St. Peters 35.
Hamline 44, St. Thomas 38.
South Dakota State 47, Omaha 35.
Columbia 48, Pennsylvania 34.
Earlham 49, Depauw 41.
West Virginia 40, Georgetown 38.
Georgia 46, Florida 36.
Virginia Military Institute 36, Richmond 26.
Geneva 56, Bethany (W. Va.) 38.
Lebanon Valley 59, Bucknell 50.
Butler 38, City College of New York 36.
Loras 43, Parsons (Iowa) 24.
John Carroll 36, Akron 27.
Northwest Nazarene 57, Whitworth 33.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 43, Loyola (Chicago) 37.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	W	L	Pts	Opp. Pts
Dartmouth	5	1	303	235
Princeton	3	1	133	146
Cornell	3	2	177	155
Yale	2	3	195	180
Harvard	1	3	151	172
Columbia	2	3	186	183
Pennsylvania	1	4	167	243

Result Feb. 12

Columbia 48, Penn 34.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Result Feb. 12

Columbia 16, Princeton 11.

Eight Sophomores Brighten Penn Track Hopes for Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The addition of eight sophomores including a hurdler whose father was intercollegiate champion in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in 1898 and 1899, has considerably brightened Pennsylvania's Bicentennial year track prospects, both indoors and outdoors, in the opinion of Lawson Robertson, veteran coach of the team.

Roland Tewksbury, whose father ran the second fastest furlong in the intercollegiate championships from 1876 to 1899—21 3-5s.—the fastest was run by Bernie Wefers, 21 1-5—is making his varsity debut as a hurdler instead of following in the footsteps of his illustrious father.

The other seven sophomores who should help return Pennsylvania to the eminence it enjoyed for so many years in the collegiate track world include Edward Beetem, 6 ft. 6 in. weightman; Richard Belyea, a half miler, who will be eligible for varsity competition within a week; Edward Junghans, a sprinter; Charles Robertson, hurdler and broad jumper, who is the son of the coach; Edward Allen, discus and javelin thrower, outdoors, and a shot putter indoors; Harvey Jolly, a half miler, and Alan Brady, a sprinter.

Greatest Weightman

Beetem has given every indication of becoming the greatest weightman in Red and Blue track history. Last year as a freshman he shattered the University record for the 16-pound ball with a heave of 50ft. 3½in. in the indoor A. A. U. championships.

A week ago in a dual meet with Villanova, Beetem broke his own record by tossing the shoe 50ft. 4½in. By spring Robertson expects the 260-pounder to do 51 feet or better. He also is a good discus thrower and should score points in that event in the dual meets if not in the championships.

Junghams celebrated his debut as a varsity runner by winning a 60 yard dash over John Maher, of Villanova, one of the best sprinters in this district. As a schoolboy Junghans held the 100 and 220 records for the state of Pennsylvania.

Close to Berlinger

Edward Allen was close to Barney Berlinger's javelin record last year when a freshman. It is expected that he will surpass the mark of a little better than 196 feet this spring. He practices on a part of Franklin Field throwing the stick into a mound of straw erected on a platform. Allen played varsity football last fall.

Of the other sophomores Richard Belyea and Harvey Jolly are the most promising. Both are half milers who made enviable records in high school. Jolly, whose mother is French and is living in Paris, returned to college last fall after seeing the mobilization and departure of French troops for the front.

In addition to the sophomores, Robertson has the following holdovers from last year's team who are potential point scorers: George Kroupa, Ray Bradley and Palmer Hughes, sprinters; James Adams and Warren Wittens, hurdlers; Ted McKinney and Samuel Moore, high jumpers; John Drebinger, miler, and Paul Wexler, shot put.

Minus Baseball Books

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack is concerned about the reading habits of future baseball fans.

Apprised by a sportswriter that the public library had nary a book on baseball, the veteran manager opined there were a number of good volumes on the sport that should be available to youngsters.

"The best book on baseball to me," said Connie, "is the one written by John Coombs, who used to pitch for us and is now at Duke University as coach."

Patterson Champion

NEW YORK (AP)—A Willing Patterson, of Philadelphia, defeated Sherman Howes, of Boston, in the final of the National amateur squash racquets championship at the University Club, Feb. 12. The scores were 15-10, 15-8, 9-15, 17-14. Roy Coffin of the Germantown, Pa., Cricket Club, won the veterans title, defeating Ralph Powers of New London, Conn., 15-11, 15-14, 15-14.

Reds Sign Clifford

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Neil Clifford, young catcher who batted .328 with Tacoma in the Western International League last season, said Feb. 13 he had signed with the Cincinnati Reds and would leave for camp with Catcher Ernie Lombardi Feb. 18.

San Jose Keeps Up Warner System

SAN JOSE, Calif. (AP) — Ben Winkleman, former assistant football coach at Stanford and an exponent of the Warner wingback system, has been appointed head football coach at San Jose State College.

He will succeed Dud De Groot, who resigned to accept the head coaching berth at the University of Rochester. The contract was for one year.

Appointment of Winkleman was expected to assure the retention of Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner as advisory coach.

Under De Groot and Warner, San Jose was undefeated last season. For the last two years it was the highest scoring team in the country.

Wooderson Seventeenth

LONDON (AP)—Sydney Wooderson, world outdoor record holder at a mile, ran seventeenth here recently in a five-mile cross-country race won by Frank Close, former national champion, in 20m. 50s.

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At The GEORGIANS
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BOSTON

Bruins Can Tie Rangers for League Lead Tonight—Macdonald Out for Baseball

Local Sextet Faces Detroit With Schmidt on Sidelines

Boston vs. Detroit

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Boston 3, Detroit 0.
Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Boston 3, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Boston 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With tonight's game between the Boston Bruins and Detroit Red Wings the only league contest scheduled, its importance is magnified. The locals can go into a tie with the vaunted Rangers for first place by defeating these visitors. The tie might not be long in lasting, but it would be pleasing to local fans and essential to future success.

Should the Bruins enter a tie with the New Yorkers by picking up the necessary two points tonight they will remain there until Thursday night at least. That night these same visiting Detroiters will come to conclusions with Rangers in New York and again on Sunday night the Rangers pay a return engagement at Detroit — two chances to go out front again while the Bruins are idle awaiting Toronto here next Tuesday.

With such a situation facing the locals it can be seen that victory tonight is truly essential. The Bruins cannot well afford to pass up these two points and permit Rangers opportunity to take on the same team for a possible four points before the locals play again. With the league race entering its final stage every point is invaluable.

Bruins are well equipped to face the opportunity if Milton Schmidt center for the "Kraut" line were to play. If Manager Art Ross elects to rest him until the next Tuesday game the line mates, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer will be centered by the ever handy Flash Hollett. With the Cowley, Conacher, Hill line going so well and the plugging trio of Jackson, Cain and Wiseman clicking, Detroit should be in for a warm evening.

Capt. Dit Clapper is due for ringing reception from his many Boston friends tonight. His sterling play and leadership in the last game here against Rangers a week ago has not been forgotten. With or without "Schmidty" the Bruins should be capable of handling the Wings.

A week ago such confidence might have been rash for at that time the Wings were in the midst of their most potent rush of the season. They were engaging in an eight-game stretch without defeat. The veterans of the club were steady and the youngsters were registering, much to the delight and belief of Manager Jack Adams.

The strain of five games around the circuit in 11 days proved too heavy a burden for the Wings, however, and last Friday they were stopped after eight-straight without defeat by Chicago. Before they could regain a semblance of equilibrium the Canadiens ended their own string of 10 games without victory by winning on Detroit ice.

Today the Detroit aggregation arrived in Boston hoping to build anew. The team strength surrounds the steady play of the veteran Ebbie Goodfellow on defense, the former Bruin in goal, Tiny Thompson, and dash of a young and rugged defenseman, Jimmy Orlando, and a collection of ambitious youngsters.

Vosmik Sale Leaves Opening For Young Dominic Di Maggio

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the departure of the veteran Joe Vosmik to Brooklyn, the Red Sox for the second successive year are placing a heavy responsibility on juvenile shoulders. Last winter they traded Ben Chapman to Cleveland and Pinky Higgins to Detroit, making room for Ted Williams and Jim Tabor, respectively, and the plan worked out to the complete satisfaction of Boston fans.

Now, in passing Vosmik's contract along to Larry MacPhail, the local American League club leaves an opening for Dominic Di Maggio in the regular outfield patrol. And, judging by the young man's record in the Pacific Coast League, his freshman campaign in the majors will be as impressive as those of Williams and Tabor.

Younger Team

It is interesting to note that, with the exception of the battery, the Red Sox will probably start the approaching pennant race with only three players of long standing in their line-up. Manager Joe Cronin will be back at shortstop, Jimmy Foxx at first base, and Doc Cramer in the outfield, but the remaining berths will be filled by Bobby Doerr, Tabor, Williams, and Di Maggio—all ambitions youngsters with their futures before them.

Although Lou Finney and Leo Nonnenkamp would seem to represent experienced opposition for young Di Maggio, there is little doubt in the press room at Fenway Park that the Californian will be planted in the Boston line-up when the season opens at Washington on April 16. Cronin admitted two weeks ago, when in the Hub for the baseball writers' banquet, that he is ready to go the limit with the boy. The manager is thoroughly familiar with the rookie's work on the West Coast.

Cramer in Left

The arrival of the youngest member of the famous ball-playing family probably means the shift of Cramer from center to left field. Lanky Doc has been an outstanding defensive player for more than a decade. No one ever played that center-field wall better than he did. But Cronin is confident that Di Maggio, despite his lack of big league experience to date, is a better man with a glove than long-legged Cramer, and that the Red Sox will be a stronger fielding unit with the newcomer in center and the veteran in left, than they were with the old combination of Vosmik in left and Cramer in center.

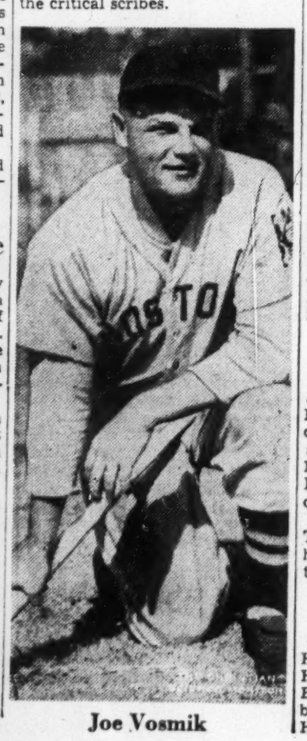
There is another angle attached to Di Maggio's arrival. He is fortunate, as were Ted Williams and Jim Tabor, to break into the majors beside a player rich in experience. Williams last year was a far better outfielder than critics thought he would be, and much of the credit belongs with Cramer, who knows American League hitters and how to play them. Tabor was helped considerably by Cronin, at his left. Like Connie Mack, Cramer will wave Dominic back and forth, in and out, according to the style of the man at the plate.

Good Team Man

Vosmik's sale came as a surprise, despite his slump in the batter's box last year. Although the Florida sand bothered his ankles in the early stages of the season, he appeared in 145 games before the curtain rolled down in October. His batting average was a meager .276, but he scored 89 runs and drove in 86. As a team man, he leaves nothing to be desired. At Brooklyn, he may come back and make a few American League clubs wish they had not passed him by on the waiver list.

With the beginning of the spring training grind less than three weeks away, the Red Sox still have three outfielders, a catcher, an infielder, and five pitchers unsigned among the prospective regulars. Before leaving for Florida and the rules committee meeting with Commissioner Landis, General Manager Eddie Collins admitted that Cramer, Di Maggio, Finney, Marvin Owen, George Lacy, Dennie Galehouse, Joe Heving, Fred Ostermueller, Woody Rich, and Jack Wilson had not yet accepted terms for 1940. Owen is the veteran utility infielder secured from the Chicago White Sox. Lacy is the promising young catcher from Minneapolis. Collins has turned Di Maggio's contract over to Cronin, as Joe already is personally acquainted with the San Francisco youth.

An Associated Press story out of San Francisco today says that Di Maggio has started working out with Lefty O'Doul's Pacific Coast League Seals. By the time he reaches Sarasota early next month, Dominic should be ready to exhibit his talents before the eyes of the critical scribes.



Joe Vosmik

Huskies to Play At Conn. State

Coach Jimmy Dunn is decidedly in favor of having visitors from Stratford, Conn., attend all of Northeastern's basketball games. He is particularly anxious to have them show up for the game with Connecticut State at Storrs tonight.

The Huskies have not enjoyed a particularly good season, but last Saturday they really went to town against New Hampshire with Tom Gleason setting the pace.

The reason was that Gleason was playing before half a dozen home town spectators and relatives, who came up from Stratford to watch the game. Bob Toucey, Tom's teammate in high school, also responded to the extra urge.

The Huskies are not too confident about their game with the Nutmeggers, who scored a 61-38 victory here last month. With Al Pajonas back in form, however, they will have a real reason for providing an up-set.

Thoughts of June in February

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Tom Bolles and Capt. Robinson Stevenson engaged in midwinter preparations for the coming rowing season which reaches its climax with the annual regatta against Yale at New London, Conn., Friday, June 21.

Four Sixes On Ice For Arena Bill

Probable Line-ups at Arena

Northeastern		M. I. T.
Cusick, lw		rw, Browning
Chipman, c		c, Sage
Bracken, rw		lw, Kaneb
Griffin, ld		ld, Christison
Cunningham, rd		ld, Cadogan
Hansis, g		g, Gordon

Northeastern spares: Eckert, Ross, Peppard, McCarthy, Lennon, Morrison, Bolivar, Yetton, Del Grosso, O'Connor.
M. I. T. spares: Arnold, Danforth, Gregory, Blanchard, Hart, Waller.

Boston College		New Hampshire
Dumond, lw		rw, Davison
Chaisson, c		c, Randall
Fryor, rw		lw, Roper
Houle, ld		rd, Martin
Mee, rd		ld, A. Carlson
Sharkey, g		g, Wentzell

B. C. spares: Dougherty, Cuenin, Powers, Sullivan, Maguire, McCourt, O'Dowd, Boudreau, Robinson.
New Hampshire spares: E. Carlson, Hooper, Brunel, Quinn, Allard, Conway, Richardson.

Face-off at 8 p. m.

Although the league-leading Boston College sextet goes into action against a weak University of New Hampshire sextet at the Arena tonight, the return game between Northeastern and Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the other half of the double-header ought to furnish more entertainment.

While the Eagles can be expected to roll up the score against a Wildcat six that has yet to win a league contest in six starts, the Huskies and the Engineers will probably match each other goal for goal. In the first meeting between the two, the Huskies just won out 5-4.

Coach Herb Gallagher of Northeastern is outspoken in the statement that his team expects no setup tonight, and that Coach George Owen's six is in a position to skate away with the verdict.

Both teams suffered from the mid-year examinations just past, the Huskies losing Eddie Barry, the former all-scholastic ace from Wellesley, and the latter losing the Canadian-born Johnny Neal. It remains to be seen which loss will be felt the most.

According to the individual scoring statistics released today by Donald McKenzie, secretary of the New England League, Ray Chaisson of B. C. is far out in front with 12 goals and 12 assists for 24 points. In second place is Colby's Ray Fortin with 10 goals and seven assists for 17points, while three players, George Kaneb of M. I. T., Al Dumond of B. C., and Eddie Barry of Northeastern are tied for third place with 16 points apiece.

The individual scorers follow:

	G.	Gls	Assts	Pts
Chaisson, B. C.	6	12	12	24
Fortin, Colby	7	10	7	17
Kaneb, M. I. T.	8	13	3	16
Dumond, B. C.	6	10	6	16
Barry, N. U.	5	9	7	16
Johnson, Colby	7	11	3	14
Chipman, N. U.	8	10	2	12
Proyer, B. C.	6	8	4	12
Richardson, Ed. B. U.	4	4	7	12
Browning, M. I. T.	8	9	2	11
Conaty, B. U.	6	7	3	10
Lalliberty, Colby	7	5	3	8
Brown, B. U.	4	3	5	8
Chambers, B. U.	4	3	5	8
Bodiuc, Colby	4	4	3	7
Bracken, N. U.	8	3	4	7
Neal, M. I. T.	5	2	5	7
Cuenin, B. C.	6	4	2	6
Sage, M. I. T.	8	4	2	6
Mee, B. C.	6	3	3	6
Bonzagni, Bowdoin	4	4	1	5
Cusick, N. U.	8	3	2	5
Elliott, B. U.	4	2	3	5
Powers, B. C.	6	1	4	5
Tucker, Bowdoin	4	4	0	4
Wheelock, Colby	7	4	0	4
Randall, N. H.	5	3	1	4
Martin, N. H.	6	3	1	4

Thomson Recalled

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Coach Jim Ward of the New Haven Eagles in the International-American Hockey League announced the acquisition on loan of Sammy McManus, wingman, from the Pittsburgh Hornets in the same circuit.

Ward also reported that Rhys Thomson, youthful defense man, had been recalled by the Montreal Canadiens.

Barry Signed

PITTSBURGH (AP)—John H. Harris, President of the Pittsburgh Hockey Club, has signed Marty Barry, center, who was released by Les Canadiens of the National Hockey League.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Varsity Crew Reports

It has nothing to do with the ground hog, but the appearance of the Harvard crew activity at this time is an indication of coming spring. There is no rowing until spring, yet the formal beginning of practice, even in the indoor tank, means that it is time to prepare for the approaching season.

Yesterday some 40 candidates reported to Coach Tom Bolles, and he put together an eight, including five men who rowed against Yale at New London. Although the genial head coach made no predictions, his expression of contentment portrayed a man satisfied.

Last year the Crimson crew not only defeated the Eli in the annual regatta, but with minor alterations, went on to win the British Henley Grand Challenge Cup. The rowing order in the tank yesterday saw Jack Wilson, stroke; Capt. Robinson Stevenson, 7; Bob Fowler, 6; Walter Kernan, 5; Colton Wagner, 4; Stan Moffatt, 3; John Richards, 2; and Bruce Pirnie Jr., bow.

This line-up is temporary. Outdoor rowing will not take place until the ice breaks up on the Charles River. The crew shapes up as taller and heavier than the eight that pulled Crimson tipped oars last season.

* * *

Boston University, only local hockey sextet besides Harvard to take on the powerful Junior Olympics, barely missed defeating the Juniors at the Garden last night. The score was tied with less than three minutes to go when Dick Rondeau scored an unassisted goal to give the Olympics the nod, 6-5. In a second game last night, the Boston Rangers earned a moral victory when they tied the strong Providence Scarlets 3-3.

* * *

Milt Schmidt's recent surge to the top of the National Hockey League scoring table sent local scribes fumbling through the record books. It was rather surprising to discover that it has been 10 years since a Bruin player set the pace. Back in the season of 1929-30, young Cooney Weiland sank 43 goals and had 30 assists while centering the famous Dynamite Line. Dit Clapper, on the right wing, placed third on the individual list with 41 goals and 20 assists.

* * *

In 1932-33 Marty Barry put up a stubborn battle for the American Division crown, but closed the season several points behind Ranger Bill Cook. Bill Cowley has finished third twice since joining the Bruins and did it last winter with 42 points.

* * *

Ronnie Cahill, the Leominster boy who was co-captain and backfield star of the 1939 Holy Cross football team, has signed to coach the backfield candidates at Saugus High School, under Charles Harvey, another former Purple star. Cahill succeeds Nick Morris, who takes over the head coaching berth at Beverly High next fall.

* * *

In the fourth annual open swimming meet at the Roxbury Boys' Club last night, Capt. Eric Cutler of the Harvard varsity tank team won the Massachusetts 100-yard freestyle championship. James Doherty of the home club broke the junior 220-yard freestyle record for New England when he swam his first heat in 2m. 28.3s.

B. U. Hoop Team Facing Bobcats

Boston University will attempt to break a four-game losing streak when it faces Bates for the first time in the basketball history of the two schools at the B. U. gymnasium tonight.

The Terriers, after a good early-season start, have been unable to click since mid-year examinations, and have been humbled by Springfield, Colby, and Clark in that order. These losses, together with the W. P. I. defeat just before examinations, have dropped the Terriers' average considerably and they now have only three victories against five defeats. The chances, however, are that they will find themselves and get back into the victory column tonight as Bates has not played since Jan. 23 because of their examinations.

The Bobcats, however, figure to be dangerous in view of the fact that they defeated W. P. I. by five points, and the Engineers took the Terriers without too much difficulty. Bates, in addition to the W. P. I. win, has defeated New Hampshire, Northeastern, St. Anselm's, and Assumption. They have been defeated by Colby, Maine and Hartwick.

In hopes of shaking Boston University's losing streak, Coach Collard is shifting his starting lineup and moving Dudley Purbeck to first-string center and Jim Cassidy into the right forward position.

Ex-Grid Captain on Crimson Diamond

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Briggs Cage was the scene of intense activity yesterday afternoon as Coach Floyd Stahl sent his Harvard varsity baseball squad into its second week of training.

Hanging from the rafters were huge fishnets that protected Coach Jaakko Mikkola's freshman and varsity track runners from thrown and batted baseballs as they prepared for the not too distant outdoor season.

On benches round the track, freshman baseball hopefuls were filling out cards to be filed in the Harvard A. A., and waiting for the appearance of Coach Dolph Samborski.

Most Noise

The varsity baseball squad, however, attracted the most attention, chiefly because it was making the most noise. Pitchers were plumping the ball into the mitts of the catchers, while the infielders and outfielders were having batting practice in two separate groups.

Coach Stahl stood for a while with his back to the net, letting his eye rove over each scene of action. "We are going to concentrate on hitting," he declared. "We will be strong in pitching, but green in the infield and outfield, and we may need all the runs we can get."

Healey Mainstay

Mainstay of the hurling corps will, of course, be big Tom Healey, varsity tackle on Dick Harlow's football team last fall, with Veterans Jack Schwede and Charlie Brackett to back him up. Bob Fulton is returning as regular catcher, Freddie Keyes will be back at short, and Gene Lovett will supply the experience in the field. Otherwise, Floyd must build a new team.

The infield is especially hard hit, with Ulysses Lupien at first, Capt. Art Johns at second, and Dick Grondahl at third all missing. Probably what will be missed most will be the thump at the plate supplied by "Lupe," who led the Eastern Intercollegiate League two years in a row.

It is hoped that some of his power will be shown by Torbie Macdonald, last fall's football captain, who for the first time in his varsity career has come out for the baseball nine instead of reporting for the sprint events on Coach Mikkola's track team.

Likes Baseball

Torbie seemed a pretty happy boy yesterday afternoon when he was discovered taking his cuts in the cage. 'Sure I like baseball," he declared just before practice was over "I like to run too, but next to football, baseball is my favorite sport."

Although the fact is not so well known as some of his gridiron exploits, Torbie was captain of baseball at Andover. And what is even less generally known is the fact that the curly-haired speedster batted for a cool .400 in 12 games his freshman year.

"He played right field for the yearlings," Samborski said later, "and was a natural hitter if there ever was one. He took part in the spring training trip, and played a few games after spring football practice ended."

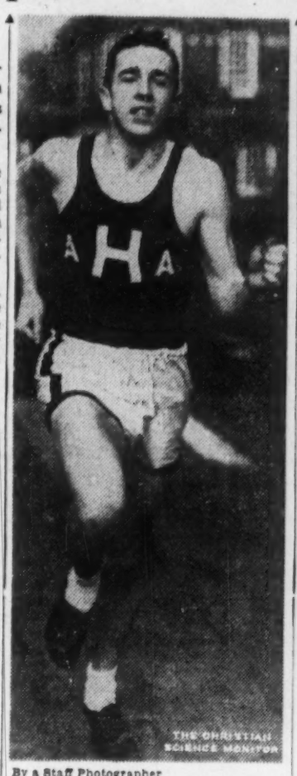
In Both Sports

Being a natural hitter, it is doubtful if his long lay-off from the diamond will be too much of a handicap for him to overcome. According to Macdonald, baseball is a sport he has wanted to play ever since he has been in college, and what a person really wants to do, he usually can do well.

According to both Torbie and Coach Mikkola, an arrangement has been made whereby the athlete will not be altogether lost to the track team. "Ja, he will run a few meets," declared Jaakko, bobbing his head to emphasize the point. "Just which ones have not been determined, but if we need him we can have him."

Macdonald's ankle, cause of much controversy last fall, is in excellent shape, he reports, and he may yet win two additional varsity awards to go with the major 'H" he earned last fall. He may play against the Yale baseballers, and then turn around and race against the Eli sprinters.

The Harvard baseball season opens with the usual spring training trip, with the first game scheduled for April 1 at North Carolina.



By a Staff Photographer

Torbie Macdonald

Joe Gallagher Signs

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Big Joe Gallagher, right-hand hitting outfielder for the St. Louis Browns, has returned his signed contract.

He said he was "pleased and surprised at the generosity of the St. Louis Club—they are not tailenders in the salary league."

Jos was acquired last June from the New York Yankees.

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Wednesday, the 14th, is a day to let your heart out of its cage — it's Valentine's Day.
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SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939

Insurance in Force		$4,350,678,256.00
Admitted Assets		981,719,964.73
Liabilities (or assets definitely pledged in contractual obligations)		893,758,627.52
Including: The legal reserve on policies in force	$806,638,843.00	
Dividends to policyholders payable in 1940	20,643,390.60	
Contingency Reserve held for asset fluctuation		$25,000,000.00
General Surplus		62,961,337.21
Total Surplus Resources		$87,961,337.21

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

Bonds	$556,973,969.77
Stocks (all at market value, December 31, 1939)	21,407,300.46
Mortgages on Real Estate	162,954,350.08
Loans on Company's Policies	89,443,618.19
All other Assets	150,940,726.23
Total Assets	$981,719,964.73

A copy of the complete Annual Statement will be sent on request

In 1939 there was an increase in insurance in force; in assets; and in surplus funds.
Dividends to policyholders for 1940 are maintained on the same scale as for 1937, 1938 and 1939; and the amount to be paid is $20,643,391, an increase of $1,076,119 over the amount set aside for last year. The surplus is 9.84% of the liabilities it protects.
Total payments to policyholders for the year 1939 equalled $95,678,234, an average of $317,868 for every business day.
Payments to policyholders since the organization of the company, plus reserves now held for the fulfillment of their several contracts, aggregate $2,318,166,402.
GUY W. COX, *President.*

DIRECTORS

ELWYN G. PRESTON	PAUL E. FITZPATRICK	ELBERT H. BROCK	FRED P. HAYWARD
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This Company offers all approved forms of life insurance in large or small amounts, including group coverage; also annuities for individuals and pension and retirement plans for corporations and educational institutions.

Decorative Arts Antiques

Choosing Your Radio Cabinet—A Folk Arts Exhibition

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Styles and types of radio cabinets are offered in a variety that presumably appeals to all tastes, when the whole range seen in shops is considered. That some should be approved and others censured, from the standpoint of good design, is the burden of the adjoining article, in which each one in the group is noticed and the basis for wise choice is outlined. The makes are: Nos. 1 and 8, Magnavox; 2, Philco; 3, Zenith; 4 and 6, General Electric; 5, R. C. A.; 7 and 9, Brunswick.

Scanning Some Types Of Radio Cabinets

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

There has been quite as much development in the designs of radio cabinets in the past dozen years, as has taken place in the mechanisms of the instruments themselves. At first, the new sets were enclosed in neat cases of wood or metal, but they were assumed to be in the nature of electrical devices which were not related to a home's furnishings otherwise than by color.

When the present type of loud speaker became practical, calling for a small part of the space needed for the old style, opportunity arrived for planning a complete unit, surrounded by woodwork that might harmonize with the home furniture about it. It was still a good looking box, to which some makers applied excessive ornament without rhyme or good reason.

Arrival of the furniture style called modern, brought novel motives in form for every sort of home outfitting. Naturally, radio manufacturers were prompt to adopt the fashion for their cabinets, which now had assumed considerable size while the instruments were becoming more efficient in every respect. Elements of that mode now dominate, as may be seen in some of those pictured above, and are carried to lamentable excess in cases which we do not care to illustrate. Those we do show have been selected from many, as being representatives of more commendable taste in cabinet work.

The latest catchword in styles is streamlining, seized from the aeronautics engineer by the motor car maker, and attached by other manufacturers to such static objects as fountain pens, electric toasters and penny-in-the-slot scales. Still, the term may be explained as a very significant one, which is applied to an important and vitalizing quality in decorative art and in architecture.

Cabinets, Not Mechanisms

Present-day types of radio cabinets may provide for a record player, as do most in the above group; and in one type here, for television, at **No. 4**. But we are only incidentally concerned with mechanisms, rather with the manner they are encased, and with the suitability of their appearance among a home's furnishings.

Comparison of **Nos. 2 and 3** in the pictures show what extremes of bulk and of conception may be applied to the same problem—for we assume that organically the contents are similar. Number **2** seems to shut like an upright piano, enclosing the dialing panel and leaving clear several flat areas of richly grained woods. Whether or not the five vertical bars are essential to construction, they are effective in giving an impression of height, by cutting a wide horizontal space into vertical ones.

Inflated Mass and Ugliness

A contrast to the neat adequacy of **No. 2**, is its right-hand neighbor. This is a very moderate example from the class that gives the impression of being inflated to excessive size, to make it seem a lot for its price, at the store; the most important object in sight, when in the home. I suppose it is one kind of good business for a manufacturer to give buyers inordinate bulk if they desire it; and some of them have gone to extremes that seem incredibly ugly when judged by any standard of good taste.

The only apparent relief from the practice is for buyers to refuse the monstrosities, and to turn to such moderation and refinement in cabinets as are seen in some other examples here. These may be produced by the same manufacturers, or they may not. Whatever the make of instrument, and however satisfactory its performance, the buyer should be sure its exterior is in accord with the furniture to surround it: in style of cabinet work, in proportions, in color, and in its effect as a mass, that is subordinate and harmonious, and not dominant.

Attention has been called to two cabinets of modern design—**No. 2** which is attractive for its simplicity of lines, beauty of its woods and suitability of size; and **No. 3** as lacking in these characteristics. Other cases in the modern manner shown here embody the streamline motive, **No. 4** being a radio-television instrument of thorough simplicity, size and form determined by the right functioning of its contents. Here, as in **No. 2**, vertical bars of the mid-section seem to reduce its breadth, increase its height.

Two table sets are made of molded plastic and are interesting for individuality in form. **No. 5** has slightly inclined ends and top, and holds something of dignity in its simplicity and restraint. One may need to be sympathetic with the designer's motives to like the lines of **No. 6**. If so, he will see that the horizontals were induced by the necessary openings in the loud-speaker grill, and that the verticals run parallel to lines of the dial. What looks like a broad, short strap, acts to bind the two sets of lines together visually, and unify the whole object.

Commendable Examples

It is worth noting that one of the highest class of makers builds cabinets only in adaptations of period styles, and "American modern" with Swedish influence. A design derived from Chippendale's drawings for chests of drawers is **No. 1** in the group (top left). Even one who is a stickler for close accuracy in following details of original Chippendale design, would probably overlook the moderate liberties taken in this adaptation, the result is so shapely, rational and unified. Here again is restraint and refinement, with sufficient provision for all mechanisms, yet without expansion for the sake of imposing dimensions.

Similar suitability, with sensitive regard for proportions and details, is noticed in a smaller instrument by the same maker, **No. 8** (lower row, center). This happens to be a recent modern type of American design, in which admirable Swedish motives are introduced.

Good Design Advised, Old or New

The fact that a shape is recent or ancient is nothing for or against commending it, as I look at design. Sentiment aside, taste and fitness for its uses and for the interior in which it will stand, are the vital considerations. These requisites may point to the choice of Queen Anne suggestions in a cabinet; or Heppelwhite; or Jacobean; or French Provincial; or American Colonial in maple or pine.

Which, if any one of these is bought, should be decided by the destination of the thing in the home. None of them, nor a stock finish of first-rate modern style, might suit an interior that is emphatically modern in character This might need a cabinet in a certain plain color, which might be applied by the buyer, or at no great cost by a painter. Two other cabinets pictured here, **Nos. 7** and **9**, should be mentioned for their attractive semblance to recognized English styles of the 1700's, and for their becoming simplicity.

There has been no attempt here to show pictures from all makers of radios, nor has any partiality actuated the selection. That important makes are omitted, is readily apparent. Omission or presence of a certain make implies neither approval nor disapproval of devices or performance. We have been considering cabinets only, and the attitudes of retail buyers toward this subject of design and choice.

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Folk Art Masterpieces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A small loan collection of outstanding examples of early American folk art, may now be seen in the galleries of the National Committee on Folk Arts in the United States, at 670 Fifth Avenue, where it will remain through March. This ninth annual exhibition of the Folk Center was originally planned by the late Homer Eaton Keyes. He offered to it for display the famous Caswell Carpet, then owned by him, but now the possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which generously approved the loan.

This embroidered rug, 13 by 14 feet, was made during 1833-1835, by Zerurah Higley Guernsey—who later became Mrs. Caswell—in Castleton, Vermont It is constructed in 80 squares, each individual in design and embroidered in a pleasant symphony of colors. Certain sections have particular interest. For example, a detachable hearthpiece, made to be removed when winter embers threatened it, is an example of virtuoso embroidery, of leafage, fruit and flowers. On the other hand, one dominant unit introduces a man and woman who are indeed strangely proportioned and with whom Zerurah was so discontented that she covered them with a piece now missing. Evidently the young lady had both artistic talents and wit, for she used to relate that whenever the family cat encountered the sky-blue, grinning feline which occupies a border unit, he spit at it viciously. (We think he was justified.)

Six coverlets are of great interest. Four of them are quilted and decorated with appliques arranged to create a pattern. Another is quilted and not otherwise adorned. A third is hooked.

The Colvin quilt is subtly quilted with a pattern of tulips and appliqued in a pattern presumably suggested by some chintz, whose colors it imitates in printed cottons, and was done in the 1700's. It is lent by Mrs. Lucette Colvin, of Ridgefield, N. J., to whom it descended circuitously, for the Rachel Colvin who made it never married. She was a friend of Dolly Madison's and a shrewd woman who acquired considerable real estate in her native Maryland. Also, she was a humanitarian and ten years before the Civil War she decided that slavery was evil and freed her own slaves, pensioning the older ones.

The Ledwith bride's quilt was made in New York in 1842. It contains 25 squares and is done in high relief with gorgeous peacocks and other plumage birds, a cornucopia filled with luscious fruits and well arranged flower and fruit motifs.

A Nantucket coverlet, dating from about the same period, presents quite a different appearance. For the appliqués are not padded, so one's first impression is that the pattern is painted.

The New Hampshire Historical Society has lent a quilt dating back to 1880. An amusing feature is a blue trout stream that runs along one border, filled with leaping fish.

Husband and wife collaborated in 1826, in New Hampshire, on an unusual coverlet. Moses Richardson wove the wool serge with yarn he dyed indigo, and on its completion sized the material with gum arabic. Thereupon his wife quilted it elaborately in self-color with motifs no two of which are alike. It is loaned by Mrs. Foster Stearns, of Hancock, N. H.

The Brace Coverlet is one of the most ambitious and skillful examples extant of the hook-in technic. It was made about 1772 in Torrington, Conn., by Deborah Loomis, at the time of her marriage to Ariel Brace. Its foundation is a loosely-woven wool blanketing, and the design, done in many soft tones, presents the Tree of Life, then a somewhat new and very popular theme. The quilt descended through five generations of Deborah's descendants and was then acquired by the Garvan Collection, belonging to the Museum of Fine Arts of Yale University.

Only about 10 years younger is the Rowell family press cupboard, lent also by the Garvan Collection. It, too, is made of maple and pine, but comes from Hampton Falls, N. H. It was the dower chest of Sarah Rowell when she married Captain John Morton, and she appears to have added the painted decorations. These suggest that she may have paid a visit to some Pennsylvania-German household and liked their art.

A Kentucky sugar chest, about as large as a child's desk, is a rare antique. It contains two troughs and two small drawers. A group of tin boxes, trays, and bowls, were all painted expertly by Zaccharia Stevens of Deering, Maine, in the 1800's.

Two small portraits on wood represent Mr. and Mrs. Van Reid, of Carlisle, Pa., and were done by Samuel E. Stettinus, founder of the distinguished American branch of this family, who arrived from Silesia in the early 1900's. He published religious books and a newspaper, but there is no record of his having made other paintings, although these show a proficiency which argues experience. They were lent by Bruce Millar.

H. J. K.

A curly maple press cupboard, decorated with primitive painted vines and birds, made about 1710 for Sarah Rowell of Hampton Falls, N. H., and now shown at the Masterpieces of Folk Art exhibition, Folk Arts Center, 670 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is loaned by Garvan Collection, Yale University Art Gallery.

Indian Art in Modern Taste

In a modern home, the room is one of two models in the Indian Exhibit of the United States Department of the Interior at the Golden Gate International Exposition. It was designed to demonstrate that Indian art may blend happily with modern art in a 1939 home interior. Everything except the books was made by Indians and Eskimos. The piece of pottery on the cabinet is from the Hopi Pueblo in Arizona.

Bering Strait Eskimos made the tray and miniature animal figures, shown on the lower shelf, using the ivory of walrus tusks. On the floor is a Santa Clara water jar. Cochiti Pueblos made the cottonwoods-and-rawhide ceremonial drum, which serves effectively as an end table. The upholstery on the chair was fashioned from a Navajo rug, while the floor rug is from the Hopi Pueblo. A Navajo silver cup, hammered from slug silver, rests on the drum table. Navajos also made the silver knobs for the cabinet. The furniture and the curtain material were made by Indian students in Santa Fe.

M. F. K.

Newsart, San Francisco

All decorative things in this picture were made by American Indians and Eskimos. The setting was arranged by the Federal Government at the Golden Gate Exposition, to demonstrate the harmonious use of aboriginal handiwork in modern surroundings.

Decorators Discuss Education

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

What education should be required as preparation for the career of interior decoration and design, in order to establish it on a professional basis and ensure to the public competent service from its accredited practitioners?

This was the subject debated at the Round Table Discussion which took place on January 23 at the Waldorf-Astoria as a major event in the Ninth Annual Conference of the American Institute of Decorators.

The discussion was led by the Institute's Committee on Education, with its chairman, Mrs. Francis H. Lenygon, presiding. Deans, directors and instructors from the art departments in 23 universities and colleges and from independent art schools, were assembled to participate.

The conference was kept orderly and coherent by Mrs. Lenygon, who stated the problems under discussion in the form of four questions, and held the remarks that followed each firmly within the framework of that interrogation.

Courses In College-Grade Schools

The first question was phrased as follows:

"How can more adequate specialized courses be developed for the student of decorating in schools of college grade?"

It was introduced by Dean Leopold Arnaud of Columbia University, New York City, and the arguments that followed his opening amplification, recognized the time difficulty encountered by all special courses, because formal education must meet those standards in regular subjects required by the states or other governing bodies. However, it was agreed that many improvements in the specialized curriculums could be achieved, if committees of practicing decorators were to present course outlines to the colleges. Included, it was thought, should be a thorough exploration of materials and colors, with the co-operation of industry and pursued in laboratories. A point was made, too, of the importance of instructing students regarding economic factors of the whole social scene, with which the interior decorator works.

Decorator-Architect Courses

The second question, introduced by Mr. James C. Bourdreau, director of Pra" Institute, Brooklyn, was as follows:

"What basic courses now provided for the student of architecture, should be included in the curriculum planned for the decorator?"

It was agreed it would be advantageous if the interior decorator's educational background were made as classical and rich as that required for a degree in architecture. Although courses of study could profitably diverge at certain points, professional equipments for architect and interior decorator should, it was felt, be as nearly identical as practical to make them. Particularly needful for the decorator, it was believed, is that type of educational approach which stimulates originality—such an approach as is a recognized essential to the contemporary architect. It was reported that at the University of Pennsylvania the courses are often identical; at any rate, they run parallel.

It was suggested that an interior decorator should be regarded as an architect practicing a specialty in his own broad field, being eligible to practice that specialty, however, only after graduation from a school of architecture. It was pointed out by Mr. Richard Bach, member of the Committee on Education and head of the Department of Industrial Relations at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, that specialization in the decorating field has tended to precede generalization. He believes that a complete educational course is required to place the profession on a secure basis and also to protect the public against practicing amateurs.

The Third Question

The third question asked was amplified by Mr. Guy Gaylor Clark, Art Director of Cooper Union, New York City

"How can the schools which provide special courses for decorators most readily modify their curricula to meet the level of professional rating now available to students of architecture?"

Different views were expressed regarding the advisability of extending courses so far that in many cases the added cost would make the education too expensive for some gifted individuals. Further, certain educators also felt that so much academic study might stifle creative ability; others believed that it could not be permanently stifled but would always at last rise to dominance.

The fourth question, opened by Dean Wells I. Bennett of the University of Michigan, ran as follows:

"With preliminary high school training, what should be the length of an adequate course for the decorator and what proportion of time should be given it?"

This question raised again some of the previous problems that had been left hanging, but the gist of opinion was that in college and university courses about 30 per cent of the curriculum should and must be devoted to academic subjects in order to meet requirements. This opinion allowed 35 per cent of the study time to technical training and another 35 per cent to related subjects, in which industry, manufacture and merchandising should play large rôles. So a well-rounded education would be achieved, one enabling its graduates to enhance with their particular skills the satisfactions of the American home and to make easier of achievement the arts of gentle living.

Commerce and Finance

Insurance Head Thinks Lack of Investment Outlets Passing Phase

Business and Industry

Hawaii Ahead Of Germany In U.S. Purchases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — With purchases totaling $85,497,740, or $2,024,254 above the like 1938 period, Hawaii replaced Germany as fifth best market for products of the United States for the first 10 months of 1939, according to an analysis prepared by the Hawaii Equal Rights Commission.

Countries ranking ahead of Hawaii as United States customers during that period were the United Kingdom, first, with a total of $423,552,422; Canada, second, $398,332,966; Japan, third, $178,466,079, and France fourth, $132,192,253.

In Fifth Place for Years

Germany, which for many years had occupied fifth place in the comparative ranking of customers, dropped far down the list with a total of only $47,370,979; little more than half her total of $90,205,573 for the corresponding period in 1938.

With U. S. purchases totaling $80,535,997, the Philippines were in sixth place, only about $4,000,000 behind Hawaii. Sweden was seventh with a total of $76,440,1[illegible].

Othe. countries outranked by Hawaiian purchases included the Netherlands, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Brazil, the Union of South Africa, Belgium and the Argentine.

The Commission is a branch of the Territorial Government, established to assemble and disseminate statistical data and information.

Hawaiian shipments to the mainland United States during the first 10 months of 1939 were valued at $99,790,259, as compared with $84,075,518 for the corresponding period in 1938.

A comparison of totals reveals that Hawaii's shipments to the mainland United States exceeded Hawaii's purchases by $14,292,519, giving the Territory a substantial excess of exports for the period.

Compilations for the complete calendar year revealed that in 1938 the total commerce of Hawaii showed an excess of imports for the first time since annexation.

Governor Joseph B. Poindexter summarized the significance of these figures as follows:

Trade Potent Argument

"We have found that the commercial importance of the Territory, as exemplified by the volume of our purchases on the mainland, is one of the most potent arguments possible against discrimination.

"Obviously, if the volume of what we have to sell on the mainland is decreased by discrimination—legislative or otherwise—the volume of what the people of the Territory are able to buy on the mainland must necessarily decrease.

"Few people in the Territory—and fewer people in the continental United States—realize that from 1931 through 1938, the Territory was either the sixth, seventh, or eighth best market, among foreign countries, non-contiguous territories, and off-shore areas, for products of the United States."

Takes New Job

M. W. Lightcap

Appointed Manager of Maintenance Sales for the Devoe and Raynolds Company. He was formerly with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Mr. Lightcap's headquarters will be in New York.

Your Income Tax

No. 11

Gross Income, Net Income, and Surtax Net Income

Three of the terms used in the income-tax law, namely, gross income, net income, and surtax net income, should be noted particularly, inasmuch as they are vitally important to the whole subject of the income tax.

Gross income includes in general all income from any source whatever, unless specifically exempt from tax by law. The gross income of a person engaged in a usual business consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. With respect to the usual business in which purchases and sales of merchandise are involved, the return must show the gross sales, purchases, and the cost of goods sold. Inventories at the beginning and end of each taxable year are also necessary to correctly reflect the income.

Amounts received as loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation shall, at the election of the taxpayer, be considered as income and shall be included in gross income for the taxable year in which received. If the election is exercised for the calendar year 1939, it shall be adhered to with respect to all subsequent taxable years unless the Commisioner approves a change to a different method. (See sec. 223, Revenue Act of 1939.)

A lawyer, doctor, architect, physician, dentist, clergyman, author, or other professional man must include in gross income all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind for professional services.

Net income upon which the tax is assessed is gross income less the deductions allowed by law. Such deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, etc. Failure to fully understand deductions from gross income and credits against net income has resulted in numerous errors on the part of taxpayers.

An earned-income credit is provided in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, etc., for the purpose of computing the normal tax. Having arrived at the net income, the next step is to deduct the personal exemption and credit for dependents. The balance represents the surtax net income. The next step is to deduct from such balance the earned-income credit and other credits to which the taxpayer is entitled. The remainder represents the amount of net income subject to the normal tax of 4 per cent. Any amount of surtax net income which is in excess of $4,000 is subject to the surtax. The surtax is to be computed in accordance with the rates provided for in the various so-called surtax brackets.

Mexico Aims To Hold Peso's Current Value

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 13—Government and banking circles reported today that the Bank of Mexico and its associated institutions had agreed in a series of private conferences to support the peso at its present exchange rate of 5.99 to the dollar.

The banking authorities also decided there should be no restriction on facilities at this time for credit intended to stimulate production but that all loans solicited for speculative operations should be refused.

Reliable sources said the banks' directors expressed the opinion that the current exchange rate of the peso faithfully reflected Mexico's economic and foreign trade position.

Little fear was evident, these quarters asserted, that Mexico's national economy would be unbalanced should the United States decide to suspend further purchases of Mexican silver—purchases which have been an important source of foreign exchange for the nation.

The bankers were confident that an adjustment between exports and imports could be made which would compensate for the stoppage of silver buying.

Financial circles have said repeatedly that public confidence in the peso would be undermined by the American suspension of silver purchases that a run on the peso would develop which would push Mexico's currency unit down as low as eight to the dollar.

Some government officials also have expressed this viewpoint and have said that Mexico was using all her influence in Washington to sidetrack legislation intended to end the American Government's present silver policies.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Prime Minister Chamberlain was reported by the press to have been surprised at Mr. Hore-Belisha's refusal to take an office of junior rank to that of War Minister which he was asked to give up.

The only more important, but unoccupied, task that could have been found for Mr. Hore-Belisha would have been that of co-ordinator, or director, of our economic effort. This job is supposed to be done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer assisted by Lord Stamp, and the Chancellor would doubtless oppose the creation of any such economic director.

But the public reaction on this problem may be judged by press comments on the Prime Minister's speech at the Mansion House.

The Prime Minister urged the country to realize the magnitude of the sacrifices to be demanded of it, urged the country not to draw any false conclusions about the severity of coming warfare.

Press Agrees

Most of the press agreed with the Prime Minister's warnings, asked why they had not been made sooner, whether the speed of government action indicated that the Government itself was even yet aware of the problem, particularly in the home front, in economic matters and in foreign trade, and asked when the Government proposed to lead rather than merely to follow where it was pushed.

One clearly defined problem which raised just such questions was emphasized by the Prime Minister himself: evacuation. A very large number of children were evacuated from the large towns at the outbreak of war. Ever since, they have been drifting back to the towns.

One reason for the return has been the absence of air-raids. This, says the Government, is a bad reason, an opinion which most people share. But the main reason for return to the towns is the absence of proper planning in the reception areas, particularly for education, and the financial cost of separating families.

The answer to this half of the problem can only be found by the Government, and it is because the Government is so slow in treating the problem that a careless and perhaps dangerous attitude to evacuation has developed during past months.

The still more vital problem of war finance was touched upon by the Prime Minister in his Mansion House speech in a way which challenged the type of question referred to above. Wages, declared the Prime Minister, should not automatically go up with the cost of living. Many people here believe this to be profoundly true.

The trade unions still seem to claim that wages should go up with costs of living. And so long as the problem is treated in each instance as a purely local one between a particular union and a particular firm or industry, wages will continue to go up, just as they have during the past months.

The Government itself is the only body which can lead the country toward a solution which will avoid this inflationary movement; the country is still waiting for the lead.

War Costly

Considerable publicity has recently been given in the British press to Göring's enlarged economic authority in Germany, and the financial problem faced by that country; the very high cost of the war, the fact that taxation revenue will hardly cover half the expected cost, and that the people's savings will not be sufficient to bridge the gap.

This statement of the problem has been taken by a few papers here as encouraging evidence of Germany's weakness; but to most it is a statement which closely follows our own problems.

These are in fact the problems of war finance in any country. As they face us in England for the coming financial year, we can anticipate an expenditure of at least £2,500,000,000, and probably in excess of £3,000,000,000, a taxation revenue of around £1,250,000,000, and a gap between them which clearly cannot be entirely closed by genuine savings which can be lent to the government.

As the situation faces us at present, it is not a question of whether or not we shall have inflation, but of how much inflation we shall have. The answer will be decided by the degree to which we realize the problem before us, and prove willing to curtail civilian expenditure through high taxation and through voluntary savings.

On August 14, last day of count before the war, the number of registered unemployed in Great Britain was 1,232,000. On December 11 the total was 130,000 higher, although this was slightly lower than the peak figure of unemployment, 1,431,000, recorded on October 16.

One of the most interesting features of the improvement from November to December is that a large part of the decline in unemployment was due to seasonal factors in the distributive, hotel and entertainment trade. The decline in unemployment in engineering, shipbuilding and in motor vehicles and aircraft industries was only slight.

Unemployment to Drop

It is of course clear that a large part of the present unemployment is only temporary; official figures put 500,000 as the number of unemployed in transition from peace time industry to war-time industry.

The industries which are now contracting are among those which have made great progress in the period since the past war; the expanding industries are in the main the old basic industries (with the principal exception of airplane manufacture) whose shrinkage in the past generation has done so much to create special areas of unemployment and depression in England.

One aspect of the industrial change caused by the war which is causing a lot of trouble, and some political agitation, is the encouragement given by government orders to large firms, at the expense of small firms.

Our war-time government wants very large supplies of standardized objects which can most cheaply be produced in very large industrial units.

Some of the representatives of large scale industry welcome this condition, in the hope that it will force most of the small firms to join the combines, and "talk sense."

But the best organization of industry for war is not necessarily the best for peace, and it would be a pity if the small firms were forced out of existence in war and unable to play their part when peace returns. The Minister of Supply hopes to allot 10 per cent of his contracts to small firms.

Studebaker Sales Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The Studebaker Corp. reported January sales of passenger cars and trucks amounting to 8,529 units were the largest for any January since 1923 and compared with 4,736 in the comparable month a year ago.

Battle Over Unemployment Insurance Looms in Congress

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The storm now brewing Washington over the unemployment section (Title IX) of the Social Security Act will probably take the play away entirely from the old-age features this year.

And of course it is much more important to employers, who pay 3 per cent for unemployment insurance and only 1 per cent for old age. Both intake and outgo are much larger. In the present fiscal year to Jan. 31, receipts into the Unemployment Trust Fund, at $516,000,000, were almost twice those into the Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund of $268,000,000, while the outgo ("withdrawals by States") of $234,690,000, compared with the $6,616,000 of "benefit payments" made out of the OASTF.

Fund Accumulates Fast

Two things make the issue. First, the funds have grown hugely, encouraging labor to want bigger benefits and employers to want lower tax rates. And second, "experience rating" for employers becomes effective next January (everywhere except in Wisconsin, which started in 1939).

When the law was set up, the 3 per cent tax rate (2.7 per cent to the State, 0.3 per cent to the Federal Government) was a sheer guess on the need, and a good many people thought it was high.

When benefit payments started, in 1938, however, the rate looked anything but high. Reserves were the accumulation of but two years' taxes and unemployment was high. It looked as though the benefits might drain the reserves.

They didn't, for several reasons. First, some of the States, particularly New York, got into fearful administrative snarls over payments, amounting to minor scandals. For another, employment fell off in such a way in 1937 as to disbar many beneficiaries in 1938.

Instead, the funds began to pile up. For the fiscal year 1938-1939, the States paid in some $811,000,000 and drew out only $442,000,000. And in the present fiscal year they have paid in some $516,000,000, as mentioned above, and only withdraw $243,000,000. So it looks, superficially, as if the rates were way too high.

Of course, there is never any telling, because nobody ever knows how low business might drop. However, there is now about $1,300,000,000 in the Fund, or about three times the benefit payments in the 1938-1939 fiscal year, so it looks pretty big.

Massachusetts' Controversy

For some of the States the Fund looks even bigger in relation to needs. Up to Oct. 31 New York had paid in (plus interest earned) some $332,000,000 and withdrawn $157,000,000, while Illinois had paid in about $180,000,000 and withdrawn $10,645,000.

The current controversy seems to have been started by Massachusetts' request that its Fund having accumulated heavily, it be permitted to reduce its pay-roll tax rate. The Washington authorities countered with the suggestion that Massachusetts' employers might have their tax reduction, provided that Massachusetts labor have its benefits substantially increased. Massachusetts countered with a proposal that it be allowed to lower certain of its rates whenever, and only for so long as, its accumulated credits were equal to twice the highest annual payments or twice the highest annual benefit payments, whichever was highest.

Now the principal means by which employers would like to reduce their taxes is through "experience ratings," and their argument runs something like this.

Wisconsin was the pioneer in unemployment insurance, and it uses individual reserve funds. That is to say, each employer's pay-roll taxes for unemployment insurance are earmarked in a separate fund and charged with the benefits paid to that employer's unemployed. This is pure experience rating, because it may mean that after a time if the employer could cut his labor turnover to nothing he could cut his tax to nothing. (It used to be called "merit rating," but the term, confusing, has been dropped as confusing).

Experience Rating Useful

This may have been ideal, but it involved tremendous bookkeeping, and many States have a simpler system. The use of experience rating was permitted in the Social Security Act. The simpler system is to keep a record of the unemployment benefits, chargeable against each employer during the test period, which is the three years from 1938 through the present year. Then if the employer's turnover is heavy—i. e., if heavy benefits have had to be paid to his former employees—then he will have to continue to pay the full tax. But if his record has been very favorable, he may be allowed a rate as low in some States as one-half per cent.

The Massachusetts proposal was simply that in case the Fund reached the stipulated size, this experience rating of employers for tax purposes should go into effect, but if the Fund fell below, then everybody would have to be called on for the full tax.

The employers' argument is basically that this experience rating is a powerful incentive to employers to stabilize their employment. They say that the purpose of the law in its unemployment features was not so much to pay insurance as to decrease unemployment. They say that markedly favorable results have already bene shown in Wisconsin and other States by employers, who have striven to cut down turnover, either by centralizing employment, or by spreading the work, or by training employees for multiple jobs, or by more conservative hiring and firing by the foreman. They say experience rating actually, in some extreme cases, makes it cheaper for an employer to keep a man on than to let him go on unemployment insurance and so hurt his employer's rating.

The McCormack Bill

Of course, not all unemployment is avoidable; some businesses are inevitably seasonal and others cyclical. And in fact some employers in these industries have not gone along in pressing for experience ratings. They would still have to pay the highest tax rate no matter how hard they tried.

The Social Security Board evidently has no use for experience rating. It is, say critics, a pessimist on efforts to stimulate work stabilization by tax inducements—an interesting departure from the current Washington vogue for using taxes as social measures to encourage or discourage Washington objectives. In its recent annual report it advises that no State tax yielding less than 2.7 per cent overall be considered.

Early this year the McCormack bill (H. R. 7762) caused consternation among the experience rating people. They suspected it had Social Security Board backing, and the SSB annual report seems to confirm the suspicion.

The McCormack bill would veto experience rating entirely.

It would require a tremendous liberalization of the benefits by the States, under penalty of losing the Federal offset (i. e., of having their employers have to pay the full Federal 3 per cent as well as the State 2.7 per cent).

Increases Federal Control

The liberalization would be beyond anything any State has yet adopted. The waiting period would be cut to one week. It is now two, and many of the States don't pay those benefits on time. The benefit rate would be 60 per cent of the full-time weekly earnings, with a minimum of $6 and maximum of $24. Present rate is predominantly 50 per cent and a $15 maximum. The maximum period of benefits is extended to 20 weeks, present norm about 15.

Then the bill grants permission to the States to make tax reductions—not through experience rating, but as a flat reduction to all employers—but only in case it liberalizes its benefits even beyond the above.

It seems to have occurred to the authors of this bill that such liberalization beyond anything yet attempted would put some of the State funds in the hole. Apparently to meet this objection, it provides for a "Federal Re-insurance Fund," by which more funds might be Federally collected, in order to help out such States.

This bill would be a step toward putting unemployment insurance on the same ratchet as the Federal budget. That is to say, first the taxes are raised, then the benefits are liberalized, then the taxes might have to be raised further to meet the higher benefit schedules.

It also brings into the whole business the question of Federal control, for it would sharply increase the power of the SSB as well as laying down categorical rules for the State systems.

In effect, the bill would amount to an appropriation bill, for the liberalization might raise current benefits by $300,000,000-$400,000,000 a year.

Cotton Staple Imports One-Third of Year's Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Customs Bureau reported that imports of cotton staple one and one-eighth inches or more between Sept. 20 and Jan. 27 filled 15,238,101 pounds of the 45,656,420-pound quota for the year ending next Sept. 20.

Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan shipped 15,044,007 pounds and Peru 193,956 pounds.

Imports of staple less than one and one-eighth inches amounted to 2,153,551 pounds of the 14,516,882-pound quota. Principal shippers in this classification were: Mexico, 1,026,067 pounds; India, 798,250 pounds; Brazil, 298,011 pounds, and Peru, 22,176 pounds.

Imports of cotton card strips and waste amounted to 1,540,341 pounds of the 5,382,509-pound quota, including 1,257,386 pounds from the United Kingdom and 239,690 pounds from Canada.

George Putnam Fund Shows Substantial Rise in Value

Trustees of the George Putnam Fund of Boston, in their annual report to beneficiaries, call attention to the growth in total value of the fund from $1,503,000 at the end of 1938 to $2,431,000 at the close of 1939. The number of shares outstanding increased from 100,439 to 173,175 during the year. Liquidating value was $14.04 per share on December 30, 1939, compared with $14.97 on December 31, 1938.

Profits realized from the sale of securities during 1939 totaled $57,263. Income from interest and dividends received on investments, after the payment of all expenses, amounted to $58,845. Net dividends of $114,506 were paid to beneficiaries of the fund. The trustees state that realized gains constituted approximately 38 cents of the 85 cents a share paid in dividends in 1939.

Buckner Sees Industry Again Using Capital

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thomas A. Buckner, chairman of the board of the New York Life Insurance Company, expressed the opinion today that difficulties encountered by life insurance companies in finding satisfactory investment outlets in recent years were "only a passing phase."

First of a group of insurance executives who have been called by the Temporary National Economic Committee to discuss investment policies and operating results, the silver-haired Mr. Buckner described himself as an "optimist" with respect to future capital needs of private industry.

The witness testified that his company's investment in government bonds had increased from $56,010,000 in 1932 to more than $700,000,000 at the present time.

Must Follow Trend

"Insurance companies must follow the trend of demand for capital," Mr. Buckner commented, "and just now the demand for capital seems to come largely from the United States Government."

He conceded that New York Life would have purchased "gilt-edged" securities of private corporations with higher yield in preference to Government bonds if there had been sufficient capital demand from private industry.

"There is a slowing down in demand for capital by industry as a whole," he asserted. "When the demand returns, as it surely will, Government needs will probably go down and there will be plenty of opportunity for private investment of trust funds. This is a passing phase."

Earlier, Ernest Howe of the Securities Commission insurance staff, submitted figures showing that the 26 largest legal reserve life insurance companies had increased their holding of Federal securities from 2.1 per cent of their total investments in 1930 to 11.6 per cent in 1937. Holdings of state and local Government securities rose from 3 to 6.7 per cent of the total.

During this period, Mr. Howe said, the public debt—Federal, state and local — increased from $31,891,000,000 to $55,867,000,000.

Policy Loans Under Fire

During questioning about his company's investment in policy loans, Mr. Buckner said that although he was "inclined to think that the majority of policy loans are for frivolous purposes," and tended to defeat the purpose of life insurance, they filled a serious need in many cases and were therefore justified on the whole.

Conceding that policy loans could be described as "riskless," Mr. Buckner disputed, however, a contention by Gerhard A. Gesell, committee counsel, that policyholder-borrowers were loaned "their own money."

"The loans are made from money belonging to all the policyholders," he said.

In response to another question by Mr. Gesell, Mr. Buckner said the company's income from such loans could be called "disproportionate" only if no consideration were given to the high expense involved in making them.

Committee figures showed that the company had 13.19 per cent of its assets in policy loans at the end of 1938, received 20.75 per cent of its income from policy loan interest, and averaged a return of 5.82 per cent—highest for any type of investment—on such loans.

Ten U. S. Flag Ships To Be Transferred To England, France

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission authorized transfer of 10 American flag ships to French and British registry.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, Inc., New Orleans, received authority to sell the steamships Ethan Allen, Eglantine, Patrick Henry and Endicott to the Lyle Steamship Company, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland, and the steamships Tripp, West Tacook, West Chatala and West Hobomac to the French Line.

The commission also authorized the Tampa Interocean Steamship Company, Inc., New Orleans, to sell the steamships Jomar and Lafcomo to the French Line.

Gross tonnage of the 10 vessels follows:

Ethan Allen, 6,312; Eglantine, 6,318; Patrick Henry, 7,777; Endicott, 7,743; Tripp, 5,703; West Tacook, 6,176; West Chatala, 6,187; West Hobomac, 5,527; Jomar, 5,104; Lafcomb, 5,028.

All the vessels were built between 1918 and 1920.

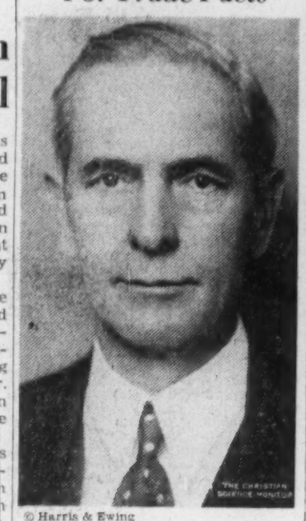
American Chicle 1939 Net Equals $8.79 Share

NEW YORK (AP) — American Chicle Co., and wholly owned subsidiaries reported for 1939 net profit of $3,834,553 equal to $8.79 a share, compared with $3,297,495 or $7.54 a share, for the previous year.

For the December quarter the company reported net profit of $873,221 or $2 a share compared with $745,827 or $1.70 a share for December quarter of 1938.

Stockholders at the annual meeting will be asked to approve retirement of 1,100 capital shares acquired in the open market, which would reduce outstanding capitalization to 436,400 shares. Goodwill, patents and trademarks have been reduced $1,499,999 since Dec. 31, 1938, and are now carried at $1.

For Trade Pacts



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Breckinridge Long

Assistant Secretary of State

Long Would Extend Trade Agreements Act as Aid to U. S.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Extension of the Trade Agreements Act to meet conditions resulting from the European war and to ease the disruption of trade which will follow the end of the war was advocated by Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Women's Luncheon Club of Philadelphia, Mr. Long said extension of the trade agreements act would:

1. Permit the U. S. "to resist discrimination against its commerce, to insure that reasonable quota and exchange restrictions will not be placed abroad on our exports, and to shield, as far as possible, our domestic economy from the disruptive effects of war abroad."

2. Help to ease trade "adjustments which will in any event be difficult enough when the war ends."

3 Contribute "to a more stable peace than that which followed the last war," keeping alive the principles embodied in the trade-agreements program.

Mr. Long said agreements entered into with 21 countries under the present act have resulted in a decided recovery for American exports "without material injury to any group of producers in this country."

Reorganization Of Western Pacific Enters Final Phase

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Prolonged litigation involving three plans for reorganization of the Western Pacific Railroad Company has entered its final phase in Federal Court.

The hearing concerned the plan certified by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which provided for a capitalization of $93,726,517 and a funded debt of $38,000,000.

Charles Elsey, company President, testified before Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure that the road was in the best condition in its history. The same representation was made by J. W. Williams, company chief engineer.

Since filing of the reorganization petition, the company has been operating under two trustees—T. M. Schumacher, New York, and Sidney H. Ehrman, San Francisco. The I. C. C. approved plan contemplated, in part, that $47,500,000 in preferred stock and $28,300,000 in common stock held by the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation, holding company, would be written off the books. None of the stock was held by the public.

The plan also proposed reissuance of common stock and preferred stock and income bonds. Charles W. Blyth of Blyth and Company, Inc., investment underwriters, testified his firm would not be interested in buying the proposed new first mortgage bonds at anything except a substantial discount. He said the only buyer of the issue that he knew would be the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Objectors to the I. C. C. plan in addition to the A. C. James Co. of New York, a large stock holder, included the holding company, the road, the Irving Trust Company, the Railroad Credit Corporation and the Western Realty Company.

Ice Industry to Spend $500,000 in Advertising

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—The American ice industry will spend $500,000 in advertising—most of it in newspapers—in 1940, Hurley G. Hust of Chicago, advertising director of the National Association of Ice Industries, told the Kansas Ice Men's Association.

"Stress will be placed upon the use of local newspapers by local ice companies, which are expected to use newspapers more freely as basic advertising media," Mr. Hust said.

Quaker State Oil Refining

OIL CITY, Pa. (AP)—Quaker State Oil Refining Company and subsidiaries in a preliminary report issued said net profit for 1939 totaled $1,604,694, equal to $1.73 a share, compared with $515,116, or 55 cents a share in 1938. Net profit for the last quarter of $513,147 equalled 55 cents a share, against $536,757, or 58 cents, in the preceding quarter.

$370,000,000 Public's Loss In Trust Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission estimated in a report to Congress that the public lost more than $370,000,000 from 1927 to 1935 in the United Founders Corporation group of investment companies when they were taken over by the American General Corporation.

The report, the latest resulting from the Commission's three-year study of investment trusts, related that the first of the 13 companies in the United Founders group was started in 1922 with "an initial capital contribution of $500."

"By the end of November, 1929," the report continued, "the group consisted of 13 investment companies with paid in capital contributed by the public in excess of a half billion dollars, and was the largest system of investment companies in this country.

"By 1935, the resources of the group were only $50,000,000. If allowance be made for repurchases by the group of its own securities, dividends paid to stockholders, and premiums paid on purchases of subsidiaries' stock, the estimated net loss to the public in the group of companies was in excess of $370,000,000, or approximately 35 per cent of the total loss to investors in all management investment companies proper during the period 1927-1935."

The voluminous report indicated that much of the loss was due to depreciation of investments after the 1929 market crash.

It criticized primarily the alleged practice of the United Founders companies in claiming huge profits which the Commission said were "artificial and fictitious."

Much of the profit claimed, the report continued, was based on the sale of securities to each other by various companies in the same group at successively higher prices.

The report also criticized independent accountants who permitted their names to be used to verify financial statements of the companies. The Commission alleged that these statements, while true as far as they went, were misleading because they failed to disclose other important information.

The reports are a prelude to recommendations for regulation of investment trusts which the Securities Commission is expected to send to Congress soon.

Monarch Machine Tool Co

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp increase in earnings "due to domestic recovery plus foreign devlopments" was reported by Monarch Machine Tool Co., of Sidney, Ohio. Wendell E. Whipp, President, listed net profits for 1939 of $529,577, or $3.53 a share, compared with $321,398, or $2.14 a share, in 1938.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 11
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 11

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Saturday's sales 319,800
1940 volume to date 20,991,765
1939 volume to date 30,710,048

Market Dull; Low-Priced Issues Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Despite quiet strength in assorted low-priced specialties, stocks generally were unable to keep on the right foot in today's market.

Fractional advances were fairly well distributed in the forenoon, but volume dwindled on the attempted recovery. With buying notably selective in the latter part of the session, early gains were wiped out in many cases and prices were irregular at the close. Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Among stocks, new 1939-40 highs were posted for Studebaker, Martin-Parry and Loft in relatively lively dealings. Attracting modest support were Crown Cork, International Mercantile Marine, Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, International Paper preferred, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sante Fe and Pennsylvania.

Pointing upward in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Phoenix Securities and American Cyanamid "B."

Studebaker, on the "big board," drew a following as the company announced January sales were the largest for that month since 1923 and exceeded the 1939 period by 80 per cent.

Latin American Bonds Rise

Latin American and local traction loans took over leadership of an advancing bond market today.

Buying of the foreign issues appeared touched off by announcement the Republic of Colombia would resume payments on its direct dollar debt. That country's 6s of October '61 moved up more than a point by the start of the last hour in fast trade.

Colombia agreed to pay interest on the two issues this year at the rate of 3 per cent and to spend $400,000 in the open market for retirement.

Participating in the rise were Brazil 6½s, Argentine 4s, Peru 6s, Rio Grande do Sul 8s and Buenos Aires 4¾s.

International mercantile marine 6s advanced a point in the domestic corporate division but changes mostly were narrow on both sides of the market. Up a shade were International Telephone 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s, and Texas Corp. 3½s.

Studebaker 6s spurted more than a point on news the company's January sales were the largest for the month since 1923.

Vanadium 5s of 1941 broke nearly 3 points on announcement the bonds would be repaid March 15 at 101.

U. S. Treasury obligations showed only slight gains and losses in a quiet market.

Wheat Steady After Early Irregularity

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (AP)—Early gains of as much as a cent a bushel were wiped out in the wheat pit today, closing trade showing a steady to easier undertone.

The decline from early highs was led by the nearby delivery, which at one time was down to 98¾, off ¾ from Saturday's close, after having reached $1.00⅛. July, representing the new crop, scored the biggest gain of a cent at 97¾, and held up better.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¾ lower, May 98⅞-¾, July 96⅝; corn unchanged to ⅛ off, May 55-56⅞, July 56⅛; oats unchanged to ⅛ lower.

Banks for Saturday Closings in Summer

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The New York Clearing House Association, representing leading banks, today adopted a resolution favoring legislation which would permit banks in New York State to close on Saturdays from June 30 to Labor Day.

A bill carrying those provisions recently passed the State Senate. Other bills pending in the Legislature call for bank closing on Saturday the year around.

Steel Rate This Week Again Down

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Steel mill operations will drop 2.9 points this week to 68.8 per cent of the industry's capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

The downward revision was the fifth in a row.

Last week production was at 71.7 per cent of capacity. A month ago it was 84.8 per cent, a year ago 54.8 per cent.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market absorbed profit taking with barely a quiver today. Domestic rails were trimmed a bit following recent sharp gains. Shipping issues attracted a following and most industrial leaders were steadily maintained. Canadian Pacific dropped sharply following news of a preferred dividend omission. Rubbers improved while kaffirs and oils tended lower.

Paris: Demand for electrical equipment issues dominated an even Bourse today. Foreign issues were a little irregular but rentes and domestic equities hewed to a narrow price line. Rentes closed 5 to 55 centimes up.

Amsterdam: Small gains in domestic and foreign shares were the rule in the Bourse. Demand for Fokker was particularly strong.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70	68	Abbott (1.60a)	3	70	69¾	70	
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	10	8⅛	8	8	
21¾	21	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21⅜	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
19½	17⅞	Addressog (1.40)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
58⅛	48¼	Air Reduct (1a)	19	52⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
¾	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 7
7	6½	AlaskaJun(.15e)	6	6⅜	6½	6½	
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1	1	1	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	2	11	11	11	— ½
14⅜	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	12¾	12½	12½	— ¾
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
16¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
22⅞	18¼	Alleg-L St(1½g)	8	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
179⅞	171	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	5	180	179	180	+1
14	12⅛	Allied Kid (.80)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb10
15	13⅜	Allied Mills(1g)	18	14½	14	14	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅞	Allied Stores	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
68	65	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	+ ¾
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	10	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅜
16	14½	Alpha Cem (1)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	Feb 9
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	Feb 9
16½	14½	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Feb 9
56½	53¼	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55⅜	54¼	55⅜	Feb 9
21	19¾	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20½	20½	20½	
49¾	41¾	Am Airlines	3	48	47¼	47¼	— ¾
11½	10⅜	Am Bank Note	6	11	11	11	+ ⅛
6¼	5¼	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
45¾	38⅜	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	43	43	43	—1
116½	112	Am Can (4)	7	114⅜	114	114⅜	+ ⅜
176½	174	Am Can pf (7)	2	174	174	174	
32½	23¾	Am Car & Fdy	5	26½	26½	26½	
51¾	42	Am Car pf	2	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
23½	20⅛	Am Ch&C (.40e)	10	21¼	21	21	— ¼
1940	Sale	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
137	133	Am Chicle (4a)	3	137	136	136	Feb 9
7¾	6	Am Colortype	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	Feb 9
12½	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	11½	11½	11½	Feb 9
3⅛	2½	Am Encaus Til	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan26
2⅜	1¾	Am & For Pow	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24¼	19⅜	Am&FS6pf(.30k)	1	21½	21	21	
28¼	22½	Am&FSIpf(.35k)	4	25	25	25	+ ¼
7¾	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 2
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	31⅜	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Am Hide & Lea	1	5½	5	5	— ¼
37	34	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	Feb 9
60¼	56⅛	Am Home (2.40)	*5	58	58	58	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	24⅛	Am Ice pf	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Feb 9
6⅜	5¼	Am Internat'l	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
40⅞	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	51	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 5
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	12	19½	19½	19½	
60	52	Am Locomot pf	1	53	53	53	Feb10
14⅞	13½	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
3⅜	2¾	Am M & Metal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 9
24¾	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	4	24	24	24	— ⅛
120	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119	119	119	Jan22
5¼	3⅞	Am Power & Lt	5	4	4	4	
63¼	52½	AmP&L$6(1⅛k)	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+ ⅛
54	43¾	APSL 5pf (.9334k)	1	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¾
10⅝	9¼	AmRa&SS(.30g)	31	9¾	9½	9⅝	
17½	14½	Am Roll Mill	6	15½	15	15¼	— ¼
70	60¼	Am RM pf(1¼k)	4	67	66½	66½	Feb 9
12½	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10¾	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	2	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (⅛e)	7	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅞
146⅛	143½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	Feb 8
70	68	Am Snuff (3a)	2	70	70	70	Feb10
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	7	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	Feb10
13¼	12	Am Stores (¼e)	6	12¾	12½	12¾	Feb 9
17¼	15¾	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Feb 6
21	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	10	21	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
89⅝	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
16¼	14⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	5	15¾	15½	15¾	Feb 9
172¾	167¾	Am T & T.(9)	16	172	171½	171½	— ½
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88¼	88¼	88¼	Feb10
90¼	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	90½	90	90¼	+ ¼
150½	148	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149¾	149¾	149¾	— ⅜
5½	5	Am Type Fdrs	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
12⅜	9¾	Am Water Wks	20	10¼	10	10	
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	Feb10
9⅞	7½	Am Woolen	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
47¼	41¾	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	44½	44½	44½	— ¾
7¼	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	9	6	6	6	— ⅛
43½	49	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan11
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda(1¼g)	39	28	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
38⅛	35⅛	Anacon W & C	2	37½	37	37½	Feb 9
21¼	19	Anchor H (.70g)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
13	11	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 5
3⅞	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
32⅜	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¾
109¼	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ¼
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	9	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
51	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	4	51¼	51	51	
6⅜	5⅛	Armour Ill pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 7
40⅞	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	9	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	10	Arnold C (¼e)	4	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Feb10
9⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
9	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
78	76	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	+ ½
85	70	As DG 2pf(99¼k)	1	70	70	70	Feb10
41	36⅝	Associates I (2)	1	42	41½	42	+1
25¼	22⅛	Atch T & S F	10	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	50⅝	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ½
23½	18⅜	Atl Coast Line	5	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
18¾	14¼	Atl G&W In pf	2	16⅜	15¾	15¾	Feb 9
22⅞	20½	Atl Refining (1)	5	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
110	108⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	6	108½	106½	108½	—1
8¾	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	
50¼	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	3	72	72	72	—1
6⅜	6	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2⅞	1¾	Auburn Auto	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¾	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 9
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	14	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛

B

18	14⅝	Bald Loco ct	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
6⅜	5¼	Balt & Ohio	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
8	6½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅞	5½	6½	— ⅜
14⅞	12	Bangor & Ar	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	Feb10
15¼	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
8⅜	7½	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅜	11⅞	Barnsdall (.15e)	9	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
30⅛	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	6	29	28½	28¾	— ⅛
29⅛	27	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
109⅝	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝	Feb 3
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	+1½
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
1939	Sale	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
32⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (½e)	25	31¼	31	31	— ¼
22¼	21	Ben Ind (1.85g)	9	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
56¾	56	Ben IndLpf(2½)	3	56	56	56	Feb 6
39	37	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37½	37½	37½	Feb10
83¼	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	39	78	76¾	76¾	— ½
20⅛	17⅜	Beth S 5% pf (1)	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	118	117¾	118	+ ¼
34½	28½	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	30	29	29	—1½
22⅜	19⅝	Black&Deck (1)	1	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
11⅜	9¾	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
23¼	18¼	Bliss & L (2½g)	1	19	19	19	
25⅞	21¾	Boeing Airplane	16	24½	23½	23½	— ¾
26	21½	Bohn A&B (1)	4	26	26	26	+ ¼
23½	22	Bond Strs(1.60a)	2	23½	23¼	23½	Feb10
23⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30e)	30	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
25⅞	22	Borg-War (½e)	19	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan29
35⅜	31⅛	Bower R B (3)	2	33	33	33	
6¾	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	2	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
22⅜	19⅛	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	11	21	20½	20⅛	—1⅛
39⅝	38¾	Briggs&Stra (3)	3	39	39	39	Feb 7
53	51½	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52½	51½	52½	Feb10
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	12¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	11	19⅛	19	19	+ ⅞
16⅛	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	18	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
18¼	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	45	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
63¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	29	63	62½	63	
58¾	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	9	58	57½	57½	—1¼
25½	22	Bwly Un G (¼e)	3	22⅞	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
35¾	35	Brown Sh(⅓e)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Feb10
24¼	21¼	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	2	23¼	23	23	— ¼
10⅛	8⅜	Bucyr-Erie(⅛g)	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Budd Mfg	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
5¾	4¾	Budd Wheel	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
25	20	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	25¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
31¾	26⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	Feb 9
21⅝	18½	Burling Mill (1)	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.10e)	27	12⅛	12	12	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	1	4	4	4	Feb10
7⅜	6¾	Butler Br (.15e)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22	22	22	
4¼	3⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
13⅝	11⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	4	14	14	14	+ ¼

C

26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	6	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Feb 3
1⅝	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
7¼	6½	Cal & Hec (¼e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
21¼	16½	Can Dry (½g)	18	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
5⅜	4¾	Canad Pacific	32	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
40½	38¼	Can Mills(2¼g)	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅛	Capital Ad A	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
27	23	Carpent (1.30g)	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb10
3½	2½	Car&Gen (.025e)	1	3	3	3	Feb 9
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	69	69	69	Feb10
56½	49½	Catepil Tract(2)	1	51¾	51½	51½	— ¼
30⅜	26⅜	Celanese (½g)	21	28½	28	28⅜	
11⅜	9⅞	Celotex Corp	83	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+1
23½	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
3⅜	2¾	Cent Foundry	13	3½	3	3	Feb 9
5½	4½	Cent RR NJ	1	5½	5½	5½	Feb10
59	6⅜	Cent Viol S(¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Feb 9
5⅞	5½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan10
41½	37¼	Cerro de Pas(1e)	2	38¼	38½	38¼	+ ⅛
7¼	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	20	7	6½	6⅜	+ ¼
20⅝	19¼	Chain Belt(½e)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	—1
26¾	23	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	23	22¾	23	— ½
20	15	Checker Cab	2	20	20	20	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅜	30	Ches&Oh (2½a)	8	41	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Feb 9
4¾	4¼	Ches Corp	37	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 9
2½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Feb 9
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	¾	Chi & N West pf	6	1	1	1	Feb10
2½	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 7
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Or	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Feb 6
¾	½	Chi M St P&P	1	½	½	½	Feb10
¾	½	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	
14¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	5	14⅛	13¾	13¾	
35⅞	33¾	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	34½	34	34⅛	— ½
49¾	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Feb 6
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 7
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9	8	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Feb 8
12¼	11⅛	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	4⅞	Chkds Co	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	39	86⅝	85⅜	86	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (1.20)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	
3¾	3	City Stores	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
32¾	28	Clark Equip(1a)	5	33½	33	33	+1⅜
39⅞	35½	Clev Gr B (2½g)	9	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	35½	Climax M(1.20a)	9	36½	36	36	— ⅝
40⅝	35⅞	Cluett P (2¾g)	14	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
123½	118	Coca-Cola (5g)	9	123	122	123	+1¾
62⅞	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	Feb 9
18⅝	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	23	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
106½	103¾	Colgate-P pf (6)	2	105	105	105	
103⅜	103⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Feb 1
38¼	30	Collins & A (2e)	3	33	32½	32½	Feb10
19¾	17½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	19½	19¼	19¼	Feb 9
26¼	23	Col Br A (.45e)	5	26	25¾	25¾	
26½	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
7¾	6⅝	Col Gas & El	23	6⅞	6¼	6¼	
92½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	88	87½	88	+ ¾
7⅞	6¾	Colum Pic vtc	2	7⅛	7	7	
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	Feb10
93¼	87⅞	Col Carb (4½g)	3	93	91	93	+3¾
48	46¼	Coml Credit (4)	6	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
107½	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	55½	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
112⅜	110½	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	Feb 2
15⅜	13½	Coml Solvents	18	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅛	Com'th & South	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
73½	63¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	65½	65½	65½	Feb10
32⅜	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	65	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Feb 3
24¼	22¼	Con-Nairn (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
10¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb10
29⅞	25⅛	Cons Aircraft	8	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅞	Consol Cig (¾e)	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7⅞	Cons Cop (.30g)	9	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
32⅛	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	32	32⅛	31⅞	32	
108½	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108	108	108	
2⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
9½	8½	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	Feb10
4¼	4	Cons Laundries	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	7⅞	7½	7⅜	
5¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Feb 3
4⅛	3⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
18	16	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 9
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	4	103⅜	103¼	103½	Feb 9
17½	14⅞	Container (¼e)	3	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
15⅜	13¼	Cont Bak A	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
1⅛		Cont Bak B	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	94½	94½	94½	— ½
45¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	7	45⅝	45½	45½	
116½	115	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115½	115½	115½	Feb 9
7⅝	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	3	7¼	7	7	Feb10
40⅝	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40⅜	40⅜	40½	+ ¼
43¾	39⅜	Cont Motors	50	43⅜	41¼	41¾	
25	22½	Cont O Del (½e)	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
29½	25	Cont Steel (2g)	5	29	28½	29	+ ⅛
65⅛	62	Corn Prods (3)	5	64½	64	64½	+ ⅜
177	174	Corn Prod pf (7)	4	174	174	174	Feb 5
5⅜	4⅝	Coty Inc (⅛g)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying Spurt Breaks Apathy In Cloth Marts

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 13—Another spurt of buying at the close of the week lifted primary cotton gray goods markets out of the doldrums, and opened the way for a resumption of trading activity, which has been nearly at a standstill for more than three weeks.

The revival was directly traceable to the sudden decision of some of the print cloth mills to yield ground in the trading impasse and accept some of the cut price bids that had been floating around the market, untaken, for several days. News of one sale almost immediately produced several more, and before the day was ended, more than 7,000,000 yards of print cloths had been sold—nearly all of it at the bottom of the market.

Sales Below Output

Even with this week-end upturn in dealing, the total sales of the week still fell considerably below the current volume of loom output.

It was in the 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares that the price break first occurred. Buyers had been pounding for 10 days to break through the 7-cent level, and succeeded finally in getting orders accepted at 6⅞ cents. They were not satisfied, however, and continued pressure for still further reduction. It was the acceptance near the close of the week of several round lot bids at 6¾ cents, which touched off the general buying movement.

Trading in 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s also took place at 5¾ cents, but this was confined to very few instances, and there was more yardage in quantity sold at 5⅞ cents. Occasional spot sales of 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s were reported as low as 5⅛ cents, but the mills refused to take sizable business offered at 5 cents even.

The 36 and 34-inch goods also began to move, but not much activity in 30-inch and 27-inch print cloths took place. Wide print cloths, especially the 45-inch goods, were in demand at very firm prices.

Osnaburgs are still continuing their downward price drift, but did not sell very heavily during the past week.

Continued Demand for Duck

There was continued demand for duck and mills making this class of goods are so completely booked up ahead that it was hard to find early delivery yardage to meet the demand.

Carded broadcloths had a rather slow time up to the latter part of the week when bidding for them increased, and sales ran to several million yards.

In the fine goods division, trading did not attain large proportions. Prices on most of the standard constructions held barely steady.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 10 compared with Feb. 10, 1938 (comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $15,322,-695.48 ($16,844,906.64); expenditures $22,-533,956.02 ($22,226,364.20); net balance $2,-429,422,527.42 ($3,146,800,927.27); working balance included $11,715,561,053.15 ($11,-835,277,68); customs receipts for month $9,-184,640.17 ($8,756,196.10); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $3,309,284,928.18 ($3,494,122,-338.32); expenditures $5,750,622,182.61 ($5,-533,061,809.73); excess of expenditures $2,-441,337,254.43 ($2,038,939,271.41); gross debt $42,242,423,296.06 ($39,733,653,568.06); increase over previous day $14,280,643.02; gold assets $18,041,471,507.06 ($14,747,047,905.25).

S. S. Kresge Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—S. S. Kresge Co., among leading operators in the low-priced variety merchandise field, reported today January sales of $9,548,653, an increase of 3.1 per cent from $9,262,994 in January last year.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '43-41 March	104.1	104.1	104.1
2 3¼s '41	105.1	104.31	105.1
18 3¼s '45-43	109.28	109.26	109.26
4 3¼s '46-44	110.9	110.9	110.9
1 2¾s '47-45	109.1	109.1	109.1
2 3¼s '49-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
3 4¼s '52-47	120.3	120.1	120.3
15 2s '50-48	103.9	103.8	103.9
8 2s '50-48	103.6	103.6	103.6
12 2½s '53-49	105.10	105.10	105.10
2 2½s '52-50	105.14	105.14	105.14
4 2¾s '54-51	107.8	107.7	107.8
1 3s '55-51	110.6	110.6	110.6
3 2¼s '53-51	103.4	103.4	103.4
8 2¼s '60-55	107.21	107.21	107.21
2 2¾s '63-58	106.7	106.7	106.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	79	79
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	69½	69	69
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¾	96⅝	96¾
9 Allis Cham cv 4s '52	110¾	110¾	110¾
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
5 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
15 Am T&T 5½s '43	108½	108½	108½
9 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
6 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¼	109	109¼
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	107	107	107
8 Arm Del 4s '55	101½	101	101
22 AT&SF 4s '95	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
88 AT&SF a1 4s '95 st	88	88	88
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	93¼	93¼	93¼
8 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	102¾	103
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
7 A C Line cls 4s '53	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 A C Line 4½s '64	56½	56½	56½
5 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	70¼	70	70
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	106½	106½	106½
2 Aub Auto cv4¾s'39	80	80	80
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 B&O rfg 4s '95 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 B&O 1st 4s '48	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	27	26½	26½
4 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27	26½	27
2 B&O 5s '96 P	26⅜	26½	26⅜
4 B&O 5s '96 F ct	26⅜	26½	26½
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 B&O 1st 4s '48	67¼	66⅞	67¼
1 B&O 5s '95 '50	49	49	49
3 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117	116¾	117
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	132¾	132¾	132¾
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	105⅜	105¼	105¼
20 Beth Stl 3½s '52	109	108¾	109
40 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
5 Bost & Me 4¾s '61	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
2 Bost & Me 5s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Bkly Fdry 6s '41	82½	82½	82½
18 Bkly City RR 3s '41 ct	72⅞	71½	71½
135 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	94	93	93½
58 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	88	88	88
5 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s '41	52	52	52
36 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	94	93	94½
48 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91	91	91
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	96	95½	96
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Bur C R&No 5s '34ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
13 Cal Ore Pow 4½s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	99⅜	99⅜
7 Can Nat Ry 5s '54	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	77½	77	77
26 Can Pac 4s perp	66¼	66⅛	66¼
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	85	89	89
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
4 Cen Pac 5s '60	49½	49½	49½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	66⅞	67
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¼	99	99
8 Chi & Alton 3s '49	15⅜	15	15
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '72A	87⅛	87	87⅛
1 CB&Q 4¼s '77	80¾	80½	80¾
23 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	99⅞	99½	99½
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17¾	17¾	17¾
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¾	6¾
10 CMSP&P a5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 CM&SP24½s '89C	25¾	25¼	25¼
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 CM&SP gen 4½s '89	23½	23½	23½
4 Chi NW 6½s '36	18⅛	18	18⅛
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	17	17
11 Chi&NW 4¾s '87	16	15½	16
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10¼	10	10
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
21 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅜	108	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93½	93½
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 CCC&StL Spfld 4s '40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	109	109	109
4 ClevUnTerm5s'72	88½	88½	88½
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78¼	78	78
5 Col & So 4½s '80	28½	28¼	28½
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Colo Ind 5½s '48	110	110	110
36 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	129	128⅞	128⅞
5 Con Edis 2¼s '46	106¾	106½	106½
27 Con Edis 3½s '48	107¾	107½	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
5 Con Edis 3½s '66	106½	106⅝	106½
3 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Crown Cork 4½s '56	103	103	103
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	106	106	106
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	60½	60¼	60¼
5 D & R G West 5s '55	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
17 Det Ed 4½s '61	109½	109	109½
2 Duquesne L4½s '65	107	106⅞	107
1 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 El Paso Nat Gs 5s '58	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '75	15¼	15⅛	15¼
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23⅜	23¼	23⅜
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	57½	57½	57½
7 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106¼	106	106
6 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102½	102½	102½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69¾	69	69¾
18 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98½	97¾	97¾
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	107	107	107
20 Gt Nor 4s '46G	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	92	92	92
1 G Bay&W deb B	7½	7½	7½
25 Gulf M&N 5s '50	80	79½	79½
2 Hud&Man 5s '57	76½	76½	76½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32¾	32¾	32¾
6 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47⅞	47½	47⅞
42 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15¼	14⅞	15¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	148.82	31.07	24.97
Net change	—.03	—.30	+.02
Saturday's close	148.84	31.27	24.95
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	30.15	24.61

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	45¼	45¼
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47¼	47¼	47¼
9 Ill Cen 4½s '66	45⅝	45	45¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '36	47	46⅝	46⅝
19 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102½	102⅜	102½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73½	72¾	72¾
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	76½	76	76½
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	76¼	76¼	76¼
7 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73¾	73	73¾
9 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71	70¾	71
1 Int Paper 6s '55	99	99	99
11 Int Paper 5s '47	103	102¾	103¾
2 Int Pap 5s 2 4½s '47	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	41	40¾	41
20 Int T&T 5s '55	44½	44⅜	44½
14 KCFt&Mem 4s '36	33	32½	33
2 KCFt&M 4s '36 ct	31¾	31¾	31¾
6 K C Sou 5s '50	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 K C South 3s '50	69½	69	69
8 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107⅜	107½
10 Kans G&E 4½s'80	103½	103½	103½
4 Keith (BF) 6s '46	101¾	101⅜	101¾
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	91	91	91
18 Kings Co Elev 4s'40 ct	90	89½	90
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Kresge Found 3½s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	48¾	48¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s'80D	48¾	48¾	48¾
4 Lac Gas 6s '42	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	28	28	28
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	26½	26½	26½
1 Leh Val Coal 5½s '74 st	26½	26½	26½
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	10¼	9¾	10¼
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16	16	16
8 Liggett & M 7s '44	137½	137½	137½
9 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
12 Loews 3½s '46	103	102⅞	102⅞
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	90	90	90
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	85	85
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Lou2&2Nou 4½s 2003	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	79	79	79
6 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55½	55½	55½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	40	40	40
1 Manhat Ry 7s '30	81	81	81
1 Manhat Ry 4s '09 ct	81	81	81
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105	105	105
7 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103	102¾	103
5 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 N Y & Bost rfg 5s '67	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
18 M&P&SSM gtd 5s '38	9	8¾	8⅝
5 M-K-Tex 4½s '56	7	7	7
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	28½	28½	28½
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¾	17¼	17¾
32 Mo Pac 5s '77	17½	17⅜	17½
26 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	27	26¾	27
15 Mob & Oh 5s '38	37	37	37
26 Mob & O 4½s '77	32½	31½	32½
10 MonWPaPubSrv4½s'60	110½	110½	110½
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
7 Mor & Essex 3s '55	42¾	42¼	42¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
1 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	45½	45½	45⅝
13 Nassau El 4s '51	57	56½	57
5 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	48½	48½	48½
5 Nat Distill 3½s '49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Nat Steel 3s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126	126	126
8 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104¾	104½	104½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	33	33	33
1 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	32½	32½	32½
11 NYC 4s 2013	66	59½	59½
31 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¾	53	53½
5 NYC cn 4s '98	58½	58½	58½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	68¼	68¼	68¼
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	54¼	53⅝	54¼
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '78 ct	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 NY Edis 3¾s '66	109	109	109
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19¾	19⅝
15 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	8½	8½	8½
1 NYNH&H cv 4s '56	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 NYO&W gen 4s '55	5	5	5
5 NY Steam 3¼s '63	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
5 NY Tel 3¼s '67	116¼	116¼	116¼
10 NY W&Bost 4½s'48	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Nor Pac 4s '51A	13	12¾	12¾
1 Nor Am Co 4s '39	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54	65¾	65¾	65¾
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	49½	49½	49½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49½	49½	49½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45½	45½	45½
1 NorPac 3s 2047	41½	41½	41½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	40	40	40
4 Nor Sta P 3½s'67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Ohio Conn Ry 4s'43	108	108	108
1 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	110	110	110
12 Olin Ind 5s Fall '40	103 5-32	103	103 5-32
1 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	111	111	111
1 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117½	117½	117½
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	103½	103½	103½
8 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	76¼	76⅛	76¼
5 Pac Gas&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
7 Pac Gas&E 4s '64	114¾	114¾	114¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	109¾	109½	109½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	49½	49½	49½
5 Para Pict cv 3½s'47	85	85	85
9 Pen Co 4s '63	104	104	104
7 Pen P&Lt 2½s'69	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107¾	107½
31 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
14 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	84½	84½	84½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Pen RR 3¼s '70	90½	90½	90½
3 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	85	85
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s '46	64½	64¾	64¾
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105½	105½
1 Phila Co 4½s '67	110¼	110	110
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3½
3 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106½	106	106
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s '58A	43	43	43
1 Portl Gen El '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	74¾	73¾	74¾
6 Por Ri A Tr 6s '42st	8½	8½	8½
121 Prortal St&C 5s '53	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Pub Svc E&G 3¼s '68	111½	111½	111½
10 Radio Keith 6s '41	64½	63¾	64½
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	72¼	72	72
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	72	72	72
14 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	100¼	100	100
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56xw	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Republic Stl 5½s '54	108	108	108
8 Republic Stl 4¼s '61	93¾	93½	93½
17 Republic Stl 4¼s '56	95¼	95	95
4 Rio Gr W 6½s '46	11¾	11¼	11¾
4 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 StLIM&S4s R&G '33	61	61	61
8 St L S F 5s 50 B	12½	12¾	12½
5 St L S F 4s 50 A	11¾	11½	11½
5 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	28	28	28
5 Scioto V&N E 4s 89	133¾	133¾	133¾
15 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7	6⅞	7
17 Shell Un 2½s 54	96½	96¼	96⅜
3 Socony-Vac 3s'64	105⅝	105½	105½
5 So Cal Gas 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
26 Sou Kraft 4¼s-46	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	46¾	46⅝	46¾
11 So Pac 4½s 69	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	50⅝	50½	50⅝
7 So Pac ctf 4s 49	46	45½	46
6 So Pac 3¾s 46	54	54	54
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48½	48⅜	48½
17 South Ry 6½s 56	82	81⅝	82
4 South Ry gen 4s 56	78	77¾	77⅝
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	87¼	87¼	87¼
13 South Ry gen 4s 56	58⅝	58½	58⅝
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110¾	110½	110¾
5 Stand Oil 5s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105½	105½	105½
98 Studebaker cv 6s 45	111	109	111
2 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
15 Union Oil 3s '52	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾
14 Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	61½	61½	61½
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78¾	78¾
23 US Rubber 4s '56	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Utah P&L 5s '44	102¼	102	102
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	91½	91½	91½
2 Util P&L 5s '59	91¼	91¼	91¼
10 Vanadium 5s '41	102	101⅞	102
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108½	108¼	108½
6 Wabash 1st 5s '39	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Wabash 4½s '76C	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Warner Bros 5½s'48	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 West Sh 4s 2361rog	45½	45½	45½
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	109	109	109
1 Westn Md 4s '52	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Western Pac 5½s'46	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Western Un 5s '51	69½	69¼	69½
4 Western Un 5s '60	69¼	68⅞	69¼
2 Western Un 4½s'50	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
9 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	58⅞	58¾	58⅞
1 Wilson & Co 5s '41	98½	98½	98½
1 WilsonAndCo cv 3½s'47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
7 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106¾	106	106
9 Young S&T cv 4s '48	108	107½	107¾

Foreign Bonds

10 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	14	14	14
1 Antioquia 3s 7s '57	14	14	14
25 Argentine 4½s '71 Feb	103¾	103¾	103¾
39 Argentine 4½s '48	96½	96⅜	96⅜
2 Australia 5s '55	87½	87½	87½
2 Australia 5s '57	88	87½	88
10 Australia 4½s '56	81	81	81
1 Belgium 7s '45	83¾	83¾	83¾
13 Belgium 7s '55	103½	103	103
4 Belgium 6½s '49	99	99¼	99¼
14 Belgium 6s '55	93	92	93
1 Bogota City 6½s '50	13½	13½	13½
16 Brazil 8s '41	21¾	20¾	21¾
38 Brazil 6½s '26-57	17½	16¾	17½
31 Brazil 6½s '27-57	17½	16¾	17½
41 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	17½	16¾	17½
1 Budapest 5s '62	8	8	8
5 Buen A 4½s '77	63½	62¼	62¼
15 Buen A 4½s Aug '78	60¾	60¾	60¾
15 Buen A 4¾s '75	63½	62⅞	63½
10 Canada 5s '52	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
12 Canada 5s '60	97½	97	97½
5 Canada 3¼s '61	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Canada 3s '68	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Canada 3s '67	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Canada 2½s '45	94½	94½	94½
10 Canada 2¼s '46	94¼	94½	94½
8 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Chile 7s '42 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	12½	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	13½	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	13¾	13¾	13¾
27 Colom 5s '61 Jan	33	32½	32½
64 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	33	32½	32½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	13½	13½	13½
41 Cuba 4½s '77	84½	83⅝	83½
3 Denmark 6s '42	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Denmark 3½s '55	84	84	84
1 Denmark 4½s '62	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Dom Rep 5½s '61 ext	71	71	71
2 Estonia Rep 7s '67	83	83	83
1 Ger Cr Ag Bk 7s '50	15¾	15¾	15¾
4 Ger Gov 5½s '65	9½	9½	9½
5 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	16	16	16
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	52	51¾	52
4 Italy 7s 1951	71	71

Entering the New South American Service

Green Studio

New Passenger Freight Liner Mormacpenn

The first of four ships launched for Moore-McCormack Lines will cut running time between the United States and South America.

Automobiles to Meet Travelers by Rail

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Riding in ease and comfort on a fast streamlined train to some distant Western resort, yet having upon arrival the immediate use of a private five-passenger automobile, is the latest innovation which the railroads will offer patrons this summer.

Realizing that more and more travelers dislike driving long distances but do like the advantages of an automobile at certain points 11 of the major western railroads will inaugurate a train-auto service on May 1. Complete arrangements for this service, which will place 2,000 current model five-passenger sedans at the disposal of railroad passengers in more than 150 key cities throughout the West, was announced recently by Hugh W. Siddall, Chairman of the Trans-Continental-Western Passenger Associations.

The magnitude of the project is emphasized by the fact that the railroads participating represent a total of more than 100,000 miles. Negotiations still are under way to include practically every town of 10,000 population or more throughout the West and South.

Under the train-auto plan a traveler may arrange for an automobile before leaving his home town, or after reaching the key city where he wishes to engage it. Advance reservation will, of course, assure the car being available when wanted.

Tour-a-bouts

The basis of rates for automobiles, which includes gasoline, oil, and maintenance as well as insurance protection, will be as follows:

Per hour—10 miles (80c)
Per 12-hour day—75 miles ($6)
Per 24-hour day—135 miles ($10.80)
Per week—350 miles ($28.00)
Per 24-hour day after 1st week—50 miles ($4.00)
6½c a mile subject to minimum of 1000 miles per week ($65)

* * *

Another new passenger-freight liner has been placed into the South American service. The Mormacpenn, the first of four ships of her type to be launched for Moore-McCormack Lines, is on her way to Rio de Janeiro and Santos, Brazil; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Capable of maintaining an 18-knot speed the Mormacpenn will cut the running time between South America and the United States. This new ship has accommodations for 12 passengers in six outside double rooms, each with shower and toilet. The new South American service is particularly convenient for New Englanders as the ships call at Boston.

* * *

The journey from Havana to Santiago and return down the length of the island of Cuba, over the Central Highway is a novel and thrilling trip. The distance to Santiago is a little more than 600 miles, the road is one of the finest in the world and the tropical scenery on either hand, rolling hills, sugar plantations and avenues of royal palms, is comparable to a journey over any highway in the world, according to Arturo Coello, Manager of the American Express Travel Service in Havana. There are picturesque old towns with plazas and fountains where one may break the journey and spend the night. The entire journey—1,202 miles—can be made by motor coach for only $11.

* * *

The Victoria Spring Garden Festival Committee in British Columbia have decided upon the dates of May 1 to May 4 for their annual flower show. Fifty of Victoria's loveliest gardens will be opened to Festival visitors. The annual dinner for Festival pilgrims will be held at the Empress Hotel on May 3.

Allied Troop Concentrations In Near East Aid Trade War

(Continued from Page 1)

pected of harboring unneighborly intentions against the present dynasty in Afghanistan.

Soviet Vulnerable in Oil

Fortunate for peace and for the peace of mind of these countries, Russia is peculiarly vulnerable in perhaps the most important aspect of modern warfare, namely, oil supplies, which are mostly concentrated round the Caspian Sea and can easily be attacked from the air.

Reports have been current recently that the Russians have called in the Germans to help them fortify Baku, Batum and also Odessa. Informed circles rather doubt whether the Russian General Staff, for motives of personal prestige, could admit that the "glorious Red Army" needs foreign—capitalistic—advice.

But as the Allies are increasingly helping the Finns, the possibility of a major clash with the Russians is steadily growing, and it is taken for granted that these places are being hastily protected.

If the question "Can the Allies win Finland's war" continues to receive the obvious answer: "Only by helping to fight it." It is conceded that the Russians may decide to throw in their lot with Germany in a military way. In this case the arrival of Antipodes forces in Egypt acquires fresh significance.

New York Budget Faces Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

vanced. In fact, the hearing was an almost endless parade of opponents and friends of the budget following on another to the dais, to ask, in slightly different phraseology, either a budget cut and low taxes: approval of the budget as it stands, or that, regardless of taxes, their pet interests be not impaired by reduced appropriations.

In addition to the hundreds of thousands of spoken words, hundreds of other persons deprived of speaking time by the length of the speakers' list, filed their prepared addresses with the Committee.

Many of the speakers and legislators voiced the view that the hearing, despite the wide divergence of views on the budget, was a tribute to the democratic process.

In general, proponents of economy in state fiscal affairs urged reduction of state aid for education, elimination of mandatory salary increases, reduction of state salaries, repeal of stock transfer tax, and reorganization of state finances on an efficient basis "that any business man, big or small, has to adopt to keep his business in the black.

To Spend or not to Spend

The issue was put squarely before the Legislature by the two sides represented. Briefly, it was: To spend or not to spend.

Statements by George McCaffrey, Research Director of the Merchants Association of New York City, and James Marshall, President of the New York City Board of Education, were representative.

Mr. McCaffrey urged a 5 per cent salary cut for state employees; a $13,500,000 paring of state aid for education; no new taxes; halting of the expansion of all state activities and functions, and repeal or reduction of the stock transfer tax.

"We fully appreciate that these recommendations will be met with vehement protests and loud assertions that we are trying to wreck the school system," he continued. "When you hear these protests and assertions please bear in mind that we, too, believe education is worth much; that a good educational system is necessary to maintain a sound democracy, but the restoration and maintenance of a sound economic structure is more essential to the continuation of democratic institutions than the maintenance of the present program of education under current conditions, and that the program must, therefore, bear its share in the general reduction of public expenditures necessary to bring about economic recovery."

Changes in 20 Years

Mr. Marshall held that changes in the economic life of this country in 20 years had resulted in changes in educational needs.

"Fifty per cent of our young people under 21 today cannot find employment," he declared. "Twenty years ago taxpayers gave jobs to these young people. Today they don't. Taxpayers are not giving what they gave before in jobs and hopes, in human experience to our young people and it is not, therefore, much to ask that they give through taxes something they are not giving through business opportunities.

"There are hundreds of classes in New York City with over 40 children. You cannot rear citizens for a democracy in such large classes. Democracy needs people who are trained to be individuals—not trained in masses; people trained to think—not trained to be seen and not heard."

Among the hundreds of other organizations favoring state economies represented at the hearing were the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey; the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; State Budget Emergency Committee; Taxpayers Federation, Inc.; Real Estate Board of New York; Buffalo Real Estate Board; New York Stock Exchange; Income Taxpayers Emergency Relief Committee; New York State Economic Council and Schenectady Taxpayers' Association.

Groups calling for acceptance or extension of the budget included representatives of school boards; parent teachers associations; the American Legion; New York State League of Women Voters; New York State Grange; American Association of University Women; New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Joint Committee of Teachers' Organizations; and New York State Federation of Labor.

The Visitor's Dollar And Where It Goes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Hotel Association has just completed a nation-wide survey of what happens to a visitor's dollar in the average city and has found that during 1939 he spent 31 cents in retail stores, 23 cents in hotels, 18 cents in restaurants, 10 cents in garages, eight cents in theaters and 10 cents on miscellaneous subjects.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

CORSETIERES

EDINBURGH: BARCLAY CORSETRY SERVICE Foundation garments, individually designed. Professionally applied. Phone 32968. Mrs. Dorothy Parke, 6 Perth Street.

FLATS TO LET

GLASGOW: Broomhill—To let, furnished flat, 5 apartments; rent moderate. Apply Rollo, "The Rowans," Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road

TEACHERS

LESSONS in singing and voice production. Madam Grace Angus, A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers). Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR.—On Shropshire Border. Own Produce. Modern conves. Nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF. LYNTON COURT Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor). 4 Lounges, Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Tel. 8 Courne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH CERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON Modern with comfort and restfulness of a country house. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752

BOURNEMOUTH PINECLIFFE AVE. HYLTON HOUSE Comfortable board residence; excellent cooking; near sea, shops. Mrs. Colson. Southbourne 2154.

Clear View Hotel, Worthing

LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

EASTBOURNE, FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

HARROGATE, The Claremont — First-class private hotel; 1 min. Christian Science church; garage A.A. and R.A.C. recomm.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne

LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5. FRO. 3357. For the benefit of those wishing to remain in London we are keeping open. H. and C. water; well appointed. From 2½ gns.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel 59 Osborne Road Good Board Residence. Every Comfort Tele. Jes. 906

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 158
The peace of a beautiful environment

SOUTHSEA—Sandringham Hotel ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering; lift; night porter. Tel. Portsmouth 71863

England

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS. LTD. ANNUAL SALE Bargains in All Departments Church St., also Scotland Rd., Nelson

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS FOR COATS, COSTUMES, DAY FROCKS AND EVENING GOWNS LADIES' HAIRDRESSING IS A SPECIAL FEATURE —PERMANENT WAVING— DAILY LUNCHEONS OAKROOM CAFE ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

The Charm of Buying

Rings, Watches, Cutlery, Jewellery or Plate at Preston's is that in addition to their selection being both beautiful and exclusive, their prices defy competition.
Come and See for Yourself
PRESTON'S
Deansgate—Bank Street, Bolton

John Read
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON
BRANCH, WINTERBURNS, LTD.

BRADFORD

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 16444

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AGENTS—DISTRIBUTORS AND SALESMEN wanted by corporation manufacturing low-priced money-saving and efficiency-producing utilities which are now used by many thousand concerns everywhere and highly endorsed. The utilities are fast and profitable sellers. Every store, factory, mill, etc., good prospect. Exceptional opportunity for reliable men to go into business for themselves without investments. Good commissions. Particulars on request. NATURLITE CO. 122 5th Avenue, New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. E-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPITOL 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready to wear.
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-5279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upperclass college men who dance well and want work as waiters, farm laborers, chauffeurs, also tennis, riding, sports, swimming instructors and orchestra musicians; $100 clear guaranteed for the season
HAPPY ACRES Middlefield, Conn.

SALESMAN — Office equipment specialty; knowledge accounting machines helpful. Write qualifications fully. Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS to serve as masters in boys' camp in Maine; also college students as assistants; salaries. Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LANCHESTER REST HOME—Very harmonious. 67 Sewall Ave., near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass. Care if needed. Longwood 9168.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

National Movers of Boston
Wanted: Full or part loads anywhere. Unusually low prices. Insured, reliable, courteous. Modern equipment. MID. 2403. CALL ANY TIME 129 WAVERLEY AVE., WATERTOWN

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3.00. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-2889

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Attractive front room, warm, clean; innerspring mattress. Com. 9162. MISS SLACK.

N. Y. C., 106th West—Outside suite, large studio and bedroom, modern bath, shower; airy, cross ventilation, artistically furnished; bachelor's apartment; appreciative gentleman; $8. Academy 2-2758.

N. Y. C., 609 W. 114th St. (Apt. 83)—Sunny studio $5.50; also large, sunny, private washroom; single $7.00, double $9.00; cooking privileges. Telephone UN. 4-5244.

N. Y. C., 1391 Madison Ave., 96th St., Apt. 6A. Pleasant airy room; lady; large closet, next bath, kitchen privileges, SA. 2-6638.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, college graduate, army officer training, desires position. CRAIG BOYCE, 291 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CHURCH SOLOIST desires vocal students; lessons $3.00. FRANCES NEWSOM, tel. WI. 2-1800, New York City.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., Author and International Lecturer, gives additional BIBLE LECTURE COURSES starting as follows: NEW YORK, Mon., Feb. 19th, at 3, "Writing Prophets of the Old Testament"; Mon., Feb. 19th, at 7:45, "Paul: the Missionary Apostle." Organization is also progressing for Fri. eves. in MOUNT VERNON; Tues. eves. in GREAT NECK. Address Mr. Leishman, 504 W. 111. N. Y. C. UN. 4-6318 (pref. 8-10 a. m.).

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price paid for worn fur coats, chokers, etc. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th (Nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7969. Don't fail to get our offer.

BEST PRICES PAID Furniture, Rugs, Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Books, etc. LAWNERS, 31 University Pl. GR 5-1818, N. Y. C.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

Inexpensive Fashions of Real Distinction
Despite War-time troubles we again announce entirely New Selections of COATS, DRESSES, COSTUMES, and MILLINERY. Stocked in all Sizes and Fittings including specialities for the not-so-slim—in all the Newest Fabrics, and at our usual attractive Prices. Make a point of looking around.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
WESTGATE

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

BURNLEY

Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church St., Accrington

CARLISLE

Electrical and Radio Engineers
Large Selection of Goods Always in Stock
L. R. BOOTH & CO.
4-6 Lonsdale Street, Carlisle Phone 794

CHESTER

PLANE TREE (CHESTER) Ltd.
20-22 Bridge Street, Chester
The Cafe with Character and Charm
R. A. C. Appointed Telephone 314

SERVICE, SATISFACTION AND VALUE AT
DENSONS
Fashion and Furnishing Store
CHESTER and DENBIGH

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
New Address
28 St. Peters Churchyard
Telephone No. 3385

F. Holden & Sons Ltd.
The Great House Furnishers
58-64-66 Babington Lane
DERBY
For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Phone 1277

HALIFAX

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co. Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

HUDDERSFIELD *(Continued)*

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158 ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Budd"

HULL

W. A. Smalley & Son
243 BEVERLEY ROAD
Practical Shoemakers and Expert Repairers

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22528
29 TRINITY ST. LEEDS 1

For Service and Quality
try
MIDGLEY'S
FAMILY BUTCHER
211 Stainbeck Rd. 546 Scotthall Rd. 87 Sheepscar St. } Phone 42958
Also at Main Street, Burley-in-Wharfdale Phone 3143

FURS RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Inn
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers own designs particularly catered for.
18, King Charles Street, Leeds 1. (Below Finglands and opposite Schofields).

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday & Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1830
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for: Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities Safety and Electric Razors Photographic Equipment and Supplies

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool Phone Wavertree 139

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Mac's and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meats — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afth. Tea 1/-. High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter.
This is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
Tailors
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling Renovating Cleaning etc.
Hilda Common
41, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4
Tel. 34548

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST HATTERS
SPORTSWEAR • TROUSSEAUX
18 Great North Road, Tn. Jn. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne

C. H. Brown Ltd.
Grocers Stationers and Newsagents
ACORN ROAD, JESMOND
BRENTWOOD AVENUE, JESMOND
1, RAILWAY STREET, JARROW
261 WHITLEY ROAD, WHITLEY BAY

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS Tel. 26779 Nevill Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069 Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
CURTAINS, and runner rails, frills and pelmets, in casement damask, silk broché velours, etc.
PHONE 75478

OLDHAM

J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

Miss J. Heywood
"Spencer" Corsetiere
318, Edenfield Road, Passmonds, Rochdale. Tel. 2849

Have Your Clothes Tailored by
EDGAR BUTTERWORTH
Tailor and Furrier
Tel. 2514 67 Drake St.
Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

For Ladies' Wear
Budge & Aubrey
89 and 91 Drake St., Rochdale
Tel. 2296

SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
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Manly Manners

"My Dad makes this request, and it's A rule that's always heeded:
"Don't ever leave the lights on In a room where they're not needed."
R.C.

White Pansies' Busy Time

A Story for Children

The white pansies felt very happy, for they had heard the Head Gardener say, "We will put white pansies into this big flower-bed, because they are so brave and strong." And the Head Gardener was always right.

"Brave and strong, brave and strong," repeated the pansies.

"Then," went on the Head Gardener, "when winter is here, and people come from the smoky city, they will feel so glad to see the pansy flowers waiting to greet them."

"Glad to see us, glad to see us," said the pansy flowers to each other. "We certainly must do our very best."

Bravely they grew in the cold air, and when Solomon Sunbeam paused on his way across the park he said, "Hullo, Pansy Whites, you do look happy!"

"We are," said the pansies in a chorus, "it is because we are so busy."

"Why," said Solomon Sunbeam, "what can such wee mites do in this great, big, cold world?"

"We are going to make people happy with our beautiful flowers," said the biggest pansy plant.

"So you are!" said Solomon Sunbeam. "And I will help you all I can."

He hurried off to fetch his brother and sister sunbeams, who were playing hide-and-seek behind a gray cloud. Soon the sunbeam children had woven a golden mantle to keep the pansies warm. But, as soon as evening drew on, they stepped into the sleigh in which West Wind took them home calling,

"Goodby, brave Pansy Whites, we will be back again tomorrow!"

When it was dark, and everybody was asleep, the white pansies still stood at their post, feeling a little lonely until the Night Wind came along and whispered, "Why, flowerlets, you dear little things, may I stop and talk to you?"

"Please do," they replied, politely, and told him what the Head Gardener had said, and how busy they were.

Night Wind was so pleased with their story that, after he had rested awhile, he said he would leave them a present of beautiful scents that he had collected on his travels.

"That will help you, little white pansies," said he, stroking their velvet petals.

Near to the pansy bed were a few yew trees, and they, too, loved the little white flowers, and promised to give them all the protection they could. Every now and then a few snowflakes floated gently down to tuck them up snug and warm beneath a soft blanket.

So the wintry days passed, and many people were glad when they saw the beautiful white flowers growing so bravely in all weathers.

Then the little white pansies heard the Head Gardener exclaim how right he had been to plant them in that special bed, and they were more delighted than ever.

"Thank you," they said to all their loyal friends, the sunbeams, the yew trees, Night Wind, and the snowflakes, "thank you for your wonderful help through this busy time!"

Daily Anecdote

Coveteous of Precious Time

The life story of Michael Faraday (English physicist: 1791-1867) is interesting and inspiring. To him it was a crime to waste a moment of precious time in anything that he felt was of a frivolous nature.

At the time Faraday was busily engaged in binding books, his spare time was spent in making varied experiments. Later, he had discussions with a friend about his work and new experiments. In writing to this friend one time, he said, "Time is all I require. Oh, that I could purchase at a cheap rate some of our modern gentlemen's hours—nay, days."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Bourse?
2. Old Faithful?
3. The Carpathian Mountains?
4. The oldest free library in Europe?
5. Lake Tahoe?
6. The Palisades?
7. A lyre bird?
8. The Palmetto State?
9. Dresden?
10. The University of Washington?

(Answers appear on this page)

Grant's Example

Upon one occasion when General Grant was in Houston, Texas, he was given a rousing reception. Great preparations were made for the dinner, the committee taking pains to have the finest wines that could be obtained.

That night when the time came to serve the wine the headwaiter went to Grant first. Without a word the General quietly turned down the glasses at his plate.

The Texans were surprised, but were equal to the occasion. Without a single word being spoken, every man along the line of the long tables turned his glasses down. There was not a drop of wine taken that night.

Daily Quotation

NO man is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him. There is always work,
And tools to work withal, for those who will;
And blessed are the horny hands of toil.

—EMERSON

Footnotes to History

The First of the Super-Salesmen

Picture a man with a price on his head, a few loyal followers at his heels, and an ice-locked but fertile spot for a hideout. What will he do?

Exact tribute, if he can, from those who banished him, is the probable answer. Yet such was not the way of Eric the Red, son of the fiords, who found himself, in 983, outlawed. Since Eric could not remain in civilization, he coolly determined that it should come with him.

This hardy Viking did not discover Greenland. The Icelander Gunnbjorn had done that a century before. But Eric explored its frozen shores, and found a small grass-grown area on the southwest coast. It was the one oasis in a desert of white.

That was enough for our hero. Sailing boldly home to Iceland, he told of the new-found Utopia, calling it Greenland. He did not lie. It was simply that he did not present all the truth. His victims weren't going to settle on the ice-caps, anyway.

Twenty-five ships full of eager colonists left Iceland in 986. Fourteen boatloads triumphed over storms and icebergs, reaching Greenland safely. And these laid the foundations of the colony that was the stepping-stone to the discovery of America, 500 years before Columbus.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

A Divine Right

Horace Bushnell, the celebrated clergyman, was sometimes taken to task by members of his church for his extremely liberal views toward other denominations.

"I just look at the truth from another corner of the room," he would reply. "We agree to differ, but we insist upon our right to love one another just the same."

Cabbages and Kings

". . . what's also needed is grass that grows just two inches!

☞ The home owner contemplating a new lawn this spring might well heed the advice of George M. McClure, Ohio State University: "The secret of green grass depends, first of all, on good soil. . . . About a year and a half is required to get a good sod. Seeding should be done in the fall and grass should be fertilized at least once a year." ☞ Thomas Edmondson, an Englishman, is credited with conceiving the idea of railroad tickets. He wrote the first ones in pen and ink on pieces of cardboard. ☞ There are more than 150 John Bulls listed in Britain, according to the Ministry of Labor Records Office at Kew.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Bees Make Honey?

The honeybee is the only "domesticated" insect. It won this distinction by reason of the fact man is quite fond of the honey made by the bee. To obtain the honey, man has provided hives for bees to use as home, boxes in which they may make the combs to fill with honey; and by various

Market honey is taken from the supers or storage frames 'A' and 'B,' while the brood honey for the use of the bees is undisturbed in the hive below—

ingenious methods he has harnessed their energies and put bees to work as domestic creatures.

The bee business is definitely "big business," the value of commercially produced honey running into the tens of millions of dollars a year.

Bees feed principally on the nectar and pollen of flowers. In honey-gathering, the bee crawls deep into flower after flower, seeking nectar that lies at the bottom of the flower cup. This nectar is not honey as the bee finds it, but it undergoes chemical changes inside the bee which turns the sugary flower-dew into real honey.

The bee's body is very hairy, and in crawling about in the flowers the hairs catch a liberal powdering of pollen. Before returning to the hive, the bee packs the pollen into little pollen-baskets on the enlarged section of its hind legs.

Arriving at the hive, the bee puts its head in an empty cell in the honeycomb and empties into the cell the contents of its honey sac. In another empty cell it places the pollen pellets, dislodging them from the pollen baskets with the intermediate legs. When, after repeated trips to the fields, the honey cell and the pollen cell are filled, they are sealed with little wax lids.

Upon the stores of pollen and honey thus laid up, the nurse bees draw to obtain food for the larvae, the form in which bees appear when first hatched from the egg. The stored honey and pollen also form a reserve stock on which the community of bees may subsist during the months when they can no longer gather honey in the field.

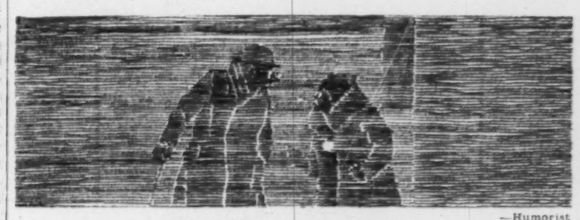
A large bee colony needs perhaps 30 pounds of stored honey for winter food, and beekeepers are careful to take no honey from the hive except that which is in excess of the amount needed by the bees. —**W. B. Keasbey.**

Pointing a Moral

Monito. Camera Club from C. Harrison, Beckenham, England

Interesting and significant juxtapositions sometimes occur on sign posts on England's highways. This particular one, aside from unwittingly stating its attitude on the benefits of abstinence, directs the motorist along a lane through the village of Beer to the little town of High Ham, in Somerset.

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist

IN LONDON'S BLACKOUT
"It is Mr. Jones, isn't it?"
"Er—what initial, madam?"

Chivalry

"What happened after you were tossed out of the side exit?"

"I told the waiter I belonged to a very important family."

"So what?"

"He begged my pardon, asked me in again, and threw me out of the front door."—Toronto Labor.

Go Thou and Do Likewise

A visiting speaker to an orphans' home was called upon to address the children. Thinking to be facetious, he asked this question: "What would you do before so many bright boys and girls who expected a speech from you, if you had nothing to say?"

A small boy spoke up: "I'd keep quiet!"

Cow's Nest

"That new farm-hand is terribly ignorant."

"How's that?"

"He found some milk bottles in the grass and insisted he had found a cow's nest."—Oswestry Commercial Circular.

Crossing Lights

An old Irishwoman wanted to cross the road at Hyde Park corner but was scared off by the traffic.

A policeman came to the rescue. "It's all right," he assured her. "When you see the red light, that red's for England, so don't go. But when you see the green, that's for Ireland. You can cross then, and not a thing will touch you."

She crossed on the green light, then waited till it was green again and came back to thank the policeman. "It was very kind of you to explain it so nicely," she said. "But, glory be, you don't give much time for the Orangeman to get across."—New Zealand Railways Magazine.

Take It Easy!

"How much petrol, sir?"

"Let me see—I am not going far. Put me in a quart of petrol and a half-pint of oil."

"And shall I breathe some air into the tires, sir?"—Sondagsnisse Strix (Stockholm).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Passing Favors Along

Claremore, Okla.

Because Bobby Fowler, a young musician here, was grateful that he had been given pipe organ lessons free of charge, and wanted to pass the blessing along to someone else, a mother in an out-of-town hospital had her Christmas brightened by hearing her little daughter play the accordion even though they could not be together. It all came about in this way:

When Bobby saw that the talented child was unable to take lessons, he spared a half hour occasionally from his full days and taught her. All the while he kept wishing the mother might know of the child's progress.

Then he found that an electrical shop had purchased a "recordio." There was a small fee for making the record, but a friend gladly came to their aid.

And how happily the child performed! She was playing directly to Mother! But who can tell which got the most enjoyment out of the experience, the child or the enthusiastic young teacher or the mother?

A Verse for Today . . .

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.
—I THESS. 5:21.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The stock exchange in Paris.
2. A famous geyser in Yellowstone National Park.
3. A range in northern Hungary and Rumania, 600 miles long.
4. The old library in Manchester, England, was established by Humphery Chetham in 1653. It is still housed in old collegiate buildings where Sir Walter Raleigh was entertained.
5. In northeastern California on the borderline of Nevada. The largest fresh water lake in California.
6. Basaltic bluffs on the western bank of the Hudson River.
7. Australia.
8. South Carolina, so named for the cabbage-palm tree which grows there.
9. It is on the Elbe River in Germany.
10. Seattle, Washington.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Has a Problem*

By LE PELLEY

WELL — THERE'S SUSIE NOW — AND WHAT'S SHE CARRYING — ??
WOW — LOOK AT THE SIZE OF THAT VALENTINE !
THAT'S PROBABLY FOR ME — I'D BETTER RUSH DOWN AND GET HER A BIG ONE
CLOSED !!
WOE IS I — ! — IT LOOKS LIKE A BIG RED-FACE DAY FOR ME TOMORROW...
LePelley

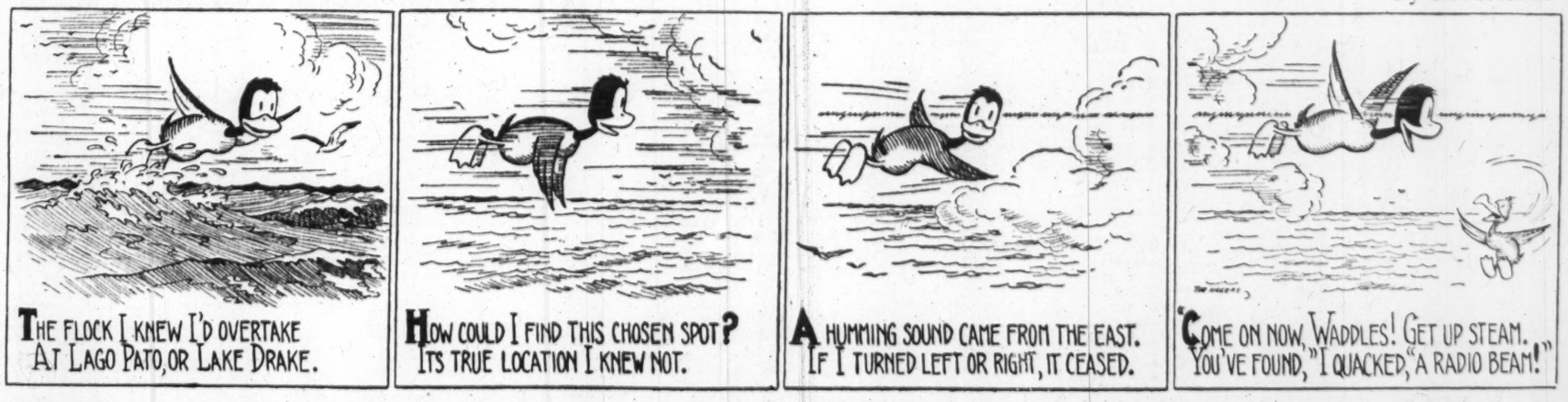
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Next Time Just Ask for What You Want—*

By RODGERS

"So you're the guilty party," I wagged as I discovered the squirrel who had chased the birds away from the Boss's new window shelf-
It didn't take long to make the Boss understand what had happened—
"Well, that ought to be easy to fix"— he said—
And fix it he did!
RRodgers

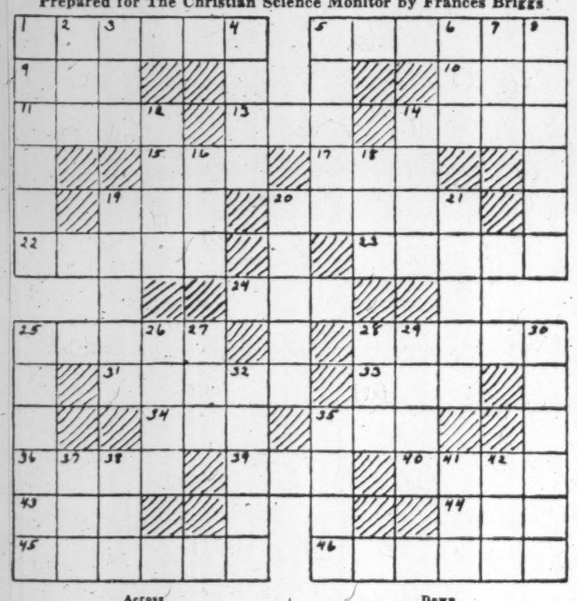
The Adventures of Waddles—*Reception Good*

By THE HAGERS


THE FLOCK I KNEW I'D OVERTAKE AT LAGO PATO, OR LAKE DRAKE.
HOW COULD I FIND THIS CHOSEN SPOT? ITS TRUE LOCATION I KNEW NOT.
A HUMMING SOUND CAME FROM THE EAST. IF I TURNED LEFT OR RIGHT, IT CEASED.
"COME ON NOW, WADDLES! GET UP STEAM. YOU'VE FOUND," I QUACKED, "A RADIO BEAM!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The famous Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of whom?
8—What place was scene of Jacob's vision?
9—What suffix is equivalent to "ous"?
10—What implement is used by firemen?
11—Beteigeuse is an herb, star, or palm—which?
13—Point of a pen is what?
14—What is a city of Iowa?
15—Where is Blackpool (abbr.)?
17—Sea eagle is what?
19—What would you call Gray's "The Bard"?
20—Would you shoot, roast, or plant a simal?
22—How might a sea captain say "stop"?
23—What is a manufacturing city of Vermont?
24—What is danced in Ireland?
25—Is a glioco piano associated with a piano, organ, or chess?
28—Fourth beast of Daniel's vision had ten what?
31—What prophet was called "the Elkoshite"?
33—What is an artificial language?
34—What is first name of Beach, American novelist?
35—Schubert composed "The Erlking" in how many days?
36—Who was 11th U. S. President?
39—Representation of surface of the earth is what?
40—What is birthstone for December?
43—Who is well-known Harriet Beecher Stowe character?
44—What is a county of eastern Kentucky?
45—Who was mother of Joseph and Benjamin?
46—In "The Winter Morning Walk" there was no sound of what?

Down

1—Who was last king of Israel?
2—What suffix forms superlative of adjectives?
3—Grassy meadow is what?
4—Would you ride, sing, or wear a madrigal?
5—Confusion of languages occurred where?
6—Who was a son of Noah?
7—What is a river of England?
8—What is first name of Mr. Howard, English actor?
12—What nickname is given to Cincinnati National League baseball club?
14—Who was a prophetess of Jerusalem?
16—What is used for catching butterflies?
18—Who is dog hero of a story by Dr. John Brown?
19—Americans sing of what kind of bucket?
20—Who was last king of Troy?
21—What is seaport town of Sova Scotia, Canada?
25—Who wrote "John Gilpin's Ride"?
26—What is one of Channel Islands?
27—In speaking of Biblical Bithiah, what pronoun would you use?
28—What liquid measure was used by Hebrews?
29—What is a river of Germany?
30—Who is a well-known Mark Twain character?
32—What ancient city of Yucatan was at one time capital of Maya empire?
38—What large fish of Atlantic Ocean is remarkable for its brilliant colors?
37—What is plural of "ovum"?
38—What is an important ingredient of sealing wax?
41—What is a manufacturing and commercial city of Germany?
42—What is an insect mentioned in Bible?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Jobs—and Dollars

Continued unemployment in the United States has become a major handicap to the Democratic Party. In 1932 the Republicans were blamed for the depression; in 1940 the Democrats will not be able to escape blame for the fact that 9,000,000 Americans are still jobless. That the Republicans are determined to make the most of unemployment as a political issue is clear from their emphasis on it in Lincoln Day speeches.

This newspaper is not concerned with unemployment's effect on the political parties; it is profoundly concerned with unemployment's effect on the unemployed and the Nation. And in two of the Lincoln Day speeches we found light on unemployment. Herbert Hoover at Omaha and Thomas Dewey at Portland, Oregon, pointed clearly to dollars without jobs as a major cause for men without jobs.

Mr. Hoover said, "Our private capital has gone into air-raid cellars. Our surplus bank deposits have piled up above the private demand for them by over seventeen billions in six years." Mr. Dewey said, "Our productive plant and equipment have been running down at the heel at the average rate of more than $1,000,000,000 a year." These are two ways of saying the same thing: Private capital has piled up in bank surpluses instead of renewing America's productive equipment.

Mr. Dewey figures that in the last six years 7,000,000,000 dollars that would normally go to work in simply keeping the Nation's factories, farms and mines in repair have been unemployed. If accurate—and this whole theme is supported by President Roosevelt's figures showing that private indebtedness (usually called investment) has declined—then we can understand why a good many men have also been unemployed. And if the dollars normally going to work to build up productive equipment have also been idle one reason for the idleness of more millions of men appears.

If dollars being out of jobs is the cause of men being out of jobs, then the remedy is to put dollars to work. The Government cannot do that. It must rely on private investment. And to get private investment there must be such freedom from arbitrary or vindictive governmental controls and competition, from restrictive taxes, from labor trouble, from fear and uncertainty, from a general attitude which encourages state socialism, as will give investors some assurance that it is safe to put their dollars to work. That is the clearly indicated way to put men to work.

Japan Looks Southeast

Americans will take as keen notice of Japan's denunciation of its arbitration treaty with the Netherlands as will the Dutch. This is another move in the game of treaty abrogation which began when the United States denounced its trade treaty of 1911 with Japan.

Denunciation of the Netherlands pact takes place in time to influence American opinion on the question of embargoes against Japan. It can be read as a warning that if Japanese supplies from the United States are cut off, Japan may seek supplies in the Netherlands Indies, with the sword if need be. Officially addressed to the Netherlands, it is also intended for American ears. Its message is that United States opposition to Japan in China may prove costly to the United States' friends in the Far East, especially the weaker ones. In this case the United States might find Japanese power athwart American trade routes and in an area containing raw materials vital to American power.

American diplomacy all along has been cognizant of such possibilities. This fact partly explains the caution with which American Far Eastern policy is developing.

However, Japan in the Netherlands East Indies would be operating at long range, under many consequent military and naval disadvantages. And these islands are not undefended. Even should Germany overrun the Netherlands in a Spring drive—and this possibility may in part account for Japan's new move—the East Indies would not be left wide open to attack. They possess an independent defense organization which need not draw on the Netherlands for supplies. American national interests are so obviously present in the picture that Japan must reckon also with the possibility of American intervention. Denunciation of the arbitration pact does stand, however, as a serious development in an increasingly serious situation.

A Myth That Hangs On

The Moscow newspaper *Pravda* says the Finns usually get drunk before a battle. Judging by the results, Stalin might do worse than to remember Lincoln's remark to critics of Grant's drinking—that if he knew the brand he'd send each of his generals a keg of it.—*Rocky Mountain News.*

This is one of the best known—and least well-grounded — Lincoln anecdotes. Lincoln never said it. Gen. Charles G. Halpine, who wrote humorous "dispatches" for the New York Herald under the pen name, "Miles O'Reilly," included the quip in a five-column narrative, wholly fictitious, of an imaginary function at the White House, published in November, 1863. The story caught on and soon began to be credited to Lincoln, who at least twice denied authorship. Lincoln appreciated the humor of the story, but, as is well known, he was practically a teetotaller and known as a "strong temperance man."

"Havens of Refuge"

"Under our constitutional system, courts stand against any winds that blow as havens of refuge for those who might otherwise suffer because they are helpless, weak, outnumbered, or because they are non-conforming victims of prejudice and public excitement."

These words by Associate Justice Hugo Black deserve to be written large in the annals of the United States Supreme Court.

They come appropriately from the southern Justice as spokesman for the unanimous Court in a Lincoln's Birthday decision saving four young colored men convicted by third-degree methods of a murder in Florida. Shut off from counsel or friends, relentlessly questioned for four days and then through an all-night session on the fifth night, the men made confessions which the Supreme Court now holds should not have been admitted as evidence.

"We are not impressed by the argument that law enforcement methods such as those under review are necessary to uphold our laws," says the court opinion. This statement should stand as a splendid precedent, not only against practices verging on lynch law but also as a check against third-degree police methods which may as frequently convict the innocent as the guilty.

It is not without point that Mr. Justice Black adverts to "tyrannical governments" which historically have "utilized dictatorial criminal procedure and punishment to make scapegoats of the weak." And while it is true that "the poor, the ignorant, . . . the friendless" usually have suffered most in this respect, the possibilities of persecution of the wealthy and once influential are not absent when intolerance gains sway. This is illustrated currently in the exile of Fritz Thyssen, former German industrial magnate, the confiscation of his properties and revocation of his citizenship.

The Supreme Court of the United States sometimes has been criticized in the past as being allegedly over-solicitous for the rights of property. The charge is not so likely to be made against the now revised membership of the bench. But in any event, the soundest moral foundation for justice to the interests of the strong is laid by preserving the liberties of the weak.

Time to Stop the Racket

When City Councilor Theodore F. Lyons announced that his Committee on Ordinances would investigate illegal "beano" games in Boston, storm clouds gathered in political quarters. Soon there was thunder and lightning.

A Police Captain declared not a single beano game in the city is, in his opinion, obeying the regulations forbidding cash prizes, promotion for benefit of private groups, and use of a hall for more than one game a week. This seemed to confirm reports that beano is being exploited by syndicates. The Police Commissioner did not deny reports of violations, but charged laxity at City Hall and declared it was the business of the licensing division of the Mayor's office to punish violators. The Mayor's office did not deny violations, but replied that the police were supposed to enforce the laws. Meanwhile, there were agitated discussions among certain City Councilors.

Now that everyone has spoken his piece, the Police Commissioner's suggestion that racketeering in beano be eliminated by abolishing beano entirely comes as a welcome and constructive proposal. The Mayor may well agree it is a course that merits adoption.

The Bookshelf

A Primer of Indian Lore

Hardly anyone will deny that American character has been largely formed by the frontier, and that frontier is practically a synonym for Indians. Yet few have any but the vaguest notion of what Indians are like; they do not realize that the Indians who skulked behind trees, tomahawk in hand, or who swooped down on wide-jawed pinto ponies, gorgeous warbonnets rippling to their moccasin heels, to circle the wagon train with fire, were, as Clark Wissler puts it in INDIANS OF THE UNITED STATES (New York: Doubleday Doran. $3.75) engaged in "a matter of climaxes." The Indian during the greater part of his time was concerned with the problem of eating regularly, or rearing his children, of preserving his literature, of maintaining his prestige, of expressing his artistic urges. In short, of living successfully and happily. Even as you and I.

"Indian" is only a name; ways of living, thinking, talking and acting among Indian tribes were as divergent as among the European races. It was to clear up precisely such matters that Dr. Wissler, Curator of Anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, and voluminous writer on Indians, prepared this volume.

Taking the view that the Indian originated in Asia and crossed over to the American continent probably 10,000 years ago, he gives an outline of the known facts and supportable assumptions regarding the Folsom Man, the first hunter, the first who invented the boiling of food with hot stones, the first farmer, the mound builders and the fashioners of the first communal dwellings, and finally of the coming of the peace pipe. This section of the book is written in a most pleasing style, at once simple, impressive, and almost devoutly humble in the face of mysteries that challenge the imagination.

Oddly enough, in the second part, by far the largest, covering the ethnology and human geography of the Indian, Dr. Wissler is apparently hampered by the very vastness of his own knowledge. The effect is as though he were continually writing down to his readers, and never quite satisfied as to what he should omit and what include. The eight great linguistic groups, Algonkin, Iroquois, Caddoan, Siouan, Muskhogean, Penutian, Déné, and Uto-Aztecan, are described in general, with some detailed attention to more important subdivisions, to historical episodes, and to famous individuals.

Part III discusses some general questions; the density of aboriginal population, the population of today (it has been increasing since 1900), the contribution of the Indian to civilization, the mystery of the Indian mentality, etc.

Students of Indian lore (usually as fiercely individualistic as the Indians themselves) will be disposed to argue with Dr. Wissler over the choice of his material, though not over his conclusions; but no better book can be found for the general reader who frankly admits his own ignorance and would like a dependable basic idea of what Indians were and are like. The book is the first in the projected "American Museum of Natural History Science Series." K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Would List "Liquor Movies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am so happy to see the letters regarding liquor in the movies. I have long hoped that something would be done about it, and I hope that you will comply with the suggestion of the writer from Emporia, Kansas, and list the pictures in your columns that contain unnecessary drinking. There have been so many into which a scene or a character has been interpolated seemingly for the sole purpose of advertising liquor.

Some time ago when Metro-Goldwyn had a large advertisement in the Monitor they invited, from the readers, suggestions, criticisms, etc. I sent in my protest about liquor scenes. I did not receive a reply.

We can turn off liquor advertising on the radio, we can avoid reading newspapers and periodicals advertising them, and we should have a means to avoid this advertising in our movies. My husband and I are movie fans, but we have avoided those with drinking scenes whenever we have known in advance about them, but this is not always possible. L. E. G.

Chicago

"Rock-a-Bye"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading your editorial "Rock-a-Bye" on the back page of The Christian Science Monitor I decided to send you a simple alteration I made years ago when singing this lullaby to my babies:

Rock-a-bye Baby
On a tree top,
When the wind blows
The cradle will rock,
When the wind blows,
The cradle won't fall
Love takes care of babies,
Birdies and all.

Pasadena, Calif. A. Y.

Confidential Information

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I live in a small town, a group of four, and have felt as one of your letter writers did, that the census taker for each town should be selected from another town. The census information is said to be absolutely confidential, but a far more comfortable feeling would be experienced by the one answering the questions if there were less possibility of the interrogator being a neighbor, personal friend, or acquaintance.

Seymour, Conn. L. S.

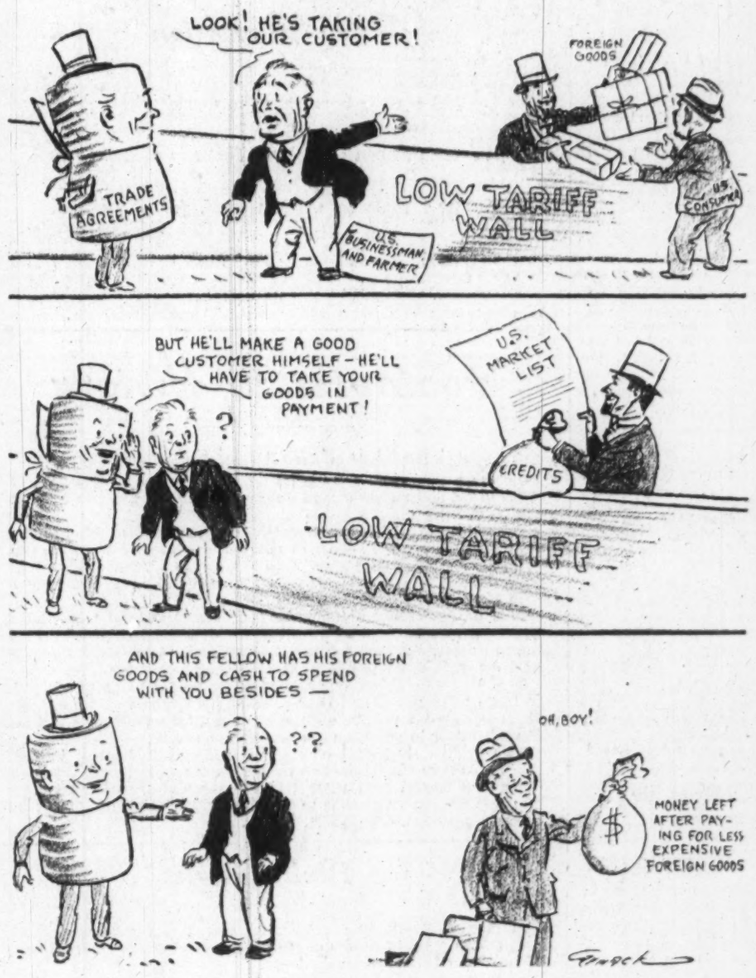
Farm Training for Youth?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The CCC is doing good work and it seems they will have plenty to do for many years to come. However, and especially in view of the unbalanced budget, would it not be advisable to give city youths from 16 on, instruction in farming? The 4-H Clubs, or agricultural colleges, could doubtless place many of these boys on farms and also help to make their temporary (or permanent) stay on the farms more interesting.

L. E. JONASON

More Than Evens Up in the End


LOOK! HE'S TAKING OUR CUSTOMER!
TRADE AGREEMENTS
U.S. BUSINESSMAN AND FARMER
LOW TARIFF WALL
FOREIGN GOODS
U.S. CONSUMER
BUT HE'LL MAKE A GOOD CUSTOMER HIMSELF — HE'LL HAVE TO TAKE YOUR GOODS IN PAYMENT!
?
U.S. MARKET LIST
CREDITS
LOW TARIFF WALL
AND THIS FELLOW HAS HIS FOREIGN GOODS AND CASH TO SPEND WITH YOU BESIDES —
??
OH, BOY!
MONEY LEFT AFTER PAYING FOR LESS EXPENSIVE FOREIGN GOODS

Newspapers Argue for Hull Pacts

New York Times

In one notable instance—that of the Hull reciprocal trade treaties which are seeking to reduce artificial governmental barriers to the flow of international commerce—the Republicans in Congress are reported to be almost a unit in opposition. Here most of them seem to want not only to retain existing barriers but to build them higher, if not, indeed, to make them prohibitive.

Their reply, no doubt, would be that they are seeking barriers only on foreign and not on American trade; but this reply will not hold water. If the volume of foreign imports is further restricted and their price raised, several effects on American business are inevitable. American consumers must pay more for some of the things they need; American manufacturers must pay more for some of their raw materials. The result must be to raise their expense of doing business, and to restrict the market for their product because of higher prices, if they attempt to pass this added price on to the consumer.

And finally, since imports are ultimately the only means that the outside world has of paying for American goods (barring a certain amount of more unneeded and unwanted gold), we are bound to cut down our exports to the same extent as we cut down our imports. The result can only be to injure our farmers and manufacturers and to create internal disequilibrium.

* * *

Washington Star

The evidence is becoming increasingly clear that no tenable argument can be made against the trade agreements. So far as the opposition case is concerned, it was summed up, with surprising candor, by a member of the House committee who, in acknowledging a difference of viewpoint between himself and the Secretary of State, said that Mr. Hull "takes the broad view that the whole country is helped," while the members of Congress must think of "the interests of the people we represent." That devotion to narrow sectional interests, understandable though it is, has been the bane of our tariff policy in the past, and is the best argument that can be made for continuing the present limited tariff adjustment powers of the Secretary of State and the President, whose viewpoint in the very nature of things is national rather than sectional.

* * *

Walter Lippmann in the New York Herald Tribune

Now, the evident fact is that even if Mr. Hull obtains a renewal of his powers, there is no likelihood whatever that for the duration of the war he will be able to negotiate new trade agreements of any importance.

It may be asked: Why renew the powers if they are not to be used; why not wait until the time comes to use them?

The answer, I think, is, first, that a failure to renew them will be regarded everywhere as a return to the most reactionary kind of commercial policy.

Second, the powers should be kept alive, not to make new agreements, but as an instrument for readjusting details of the existing agreements.

So I believe that continual negotiation with foreign nations over details is the only way to develop the knowledge of what to do when the war ends.

I would go even further, and say that by continuing to negotiate there will emerge out of the specific studies of trade movements, foreign exchange, gold, and the like, shadow agreements for the demobilization and the post-war reconstruction.

* * *

Boston Evening Transcript

This newspaper believes that the welfare of this nation and of the world generally would be better served by the continuation of the Trade Agreements Act than by the adoption of tariff ratification by the United States Senate. . . .

While we strongly favor many basic precepts of the Republican Party, we are firmly convinced that it will be ill advised if it goes before the American people in the coming election with the proposition that tariff control should be restored to Congress, where it would be subjected to the log rolling and alliances of special interests and sectional pressures.

Under congressional control there would be no guaranty that congressmen, intent on serving powerful pressure groups, would not propel this nation toward such excessive and calamitous protectionism as the Hawley-Smoot law. This law contributed its share to the building of high trade barriers which became one of the causes of the present war.

* * *

Baltimore Sun

Mr. Hull . . . took his [reciprocity] stand, because an emergency existed in 1933. Our export trade was in collapse, and it was evident that so long as the tariff policy embodied in the Hawley-Smoot Act continued there was no chance for relief. Something had to be done to break the log jam in foreign trade and get our exports moving again. To this end Mr. Hull and his associates formulated the trade-agreements program.

With the aid of the President they secured from Congress authority to carry it out. And it worked. The log jam was broken. We secured concession after tariff concession from foreign countries, and our exports did begin to move again. The figures which have been too often recited to require repetition in detail here tell the story. They show that our total exports expanded by 45 per cent from 1934-35 to 1938 and that the bulk of the expansion occurred in our exchanges with countries with which we had negotiated trade agreements.

. . . The work authorized by the Trade Agreements Act is not finished and the need for further effort will be particularly acute when the war ends and the task of economic reconstruction is taken up.

* * *

Harvey Ingham in the Des Moines, Iowa, Register

If everybody would get it in his thinking that trade is the basis of wealth, that there is no such thing as wealth without trade, it would be easier to come to some of the problems which international trade presents.

It is easy to bring the matter home to States like Iowa, which are big producers of certain staples that are widely distributed, and which in that distribution bring us many of the things that mean prosperity. Let anybody picture a situation that shuts the doors to the wide distribution of farm products and he would see at once what trade means. The hogs of Iowa would be a bigger nuisance than the rabbits of Ausfralia if there was not a market for them. . . .

The main thing for the average citizen is to fix in his mind that generally speaking the more we trade the more prosperous we shall be. With that in mind he will naturally be cautious about encouraging restrictions on trade.

* * *

Barron's Weekly

Under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, Secretary of State Hull has made reciprocal trade agreements with twenty-one countries. These trade agreements are intended to stimulate interchange of goods by reciprocal tariff reductions. The trade act expires June 12, this year, and the question of whether the program should be continued promises to cause a fight in Congress. . . . The evidence indicates that the agreements have stimulated our foreign trade.

* * *

Hartford, Connecticut, Courant

It would appear that the reciprocal trade agreements are working to our advantage and that they are having no such destructive effect on our national economy as their opponents assert.

Although exports account for only about 10 per cent of our total production, they are of tremendous value to many of our industries.

. . . Despite the disordered state of the world, we are doing pretty well; . . . the reciprocal trade agreements have not imperiled our position.

The Wide Horizon

Could a Peace Be Made Now?

By R. A. Scott James

LONDON

There has been no moment since the war began when hopes have not been cherished in some quarters that a means would be found to stop the conflict and restore peace before fighting in the West became intense.

There have been politicians, even in Britain, who have thought that good might come from a conference in which the Allies would state their aims, and that if it failed they would be no worse off than before. The British Government has "noted with interest" the American conversations with neutrals and Mr. Sumner Welles' proposed observatory tour of Europe. Herr Hitler undoubtedly has hoped that some neutral State would offer its good offices with a view to pourparlers.

So long a time has elapsed without violent fighting between the opposing armies and air forces that people inevitably have been asking, Can the major slaughter be avoided? Can peace be made now before it begins? Who would not gladly hear the "Cease fire" with a cessation in recruiting, the lifting of the black-out, and an ending to all the dismal paraphernalia of war—if, if?

The "ifs" are necessary, for not many persons in Britain would exchange the decisive state of war for that indecisive waiting for war which characterized the year between September, 1938, and September, 1939. Better the evils that ye know. To go back to the time when all Europe was waiting to hear Herr Hitler's next threat, and see where his next blow would fall, and on what victims—that is a return intolerable to contemplate. Not peace on those terms. War, itself, with its possibility and probability of victory, is far better than the perpetual degradatfon of the "war of nerves" and the spiritual subservience it demanded.

* * *

Is there, then, any peace upon tolerable terms which one might reasonably hope to secure today? Supposing the Allies after all agreed to an Armistice and met Herr Hitler in a peace conference. The minimum demands which they would have to present are not in doubt, for on these both the British Government (with whom the French Government is in agreement) and the official Labor Opposition say the same thing. Lord Halifax, speaking for Great Britain, has said:

> It is our resolve not only to protect the future from the repetition of the same injuries that German aggression has inflicted on Europe in these last few years, but also so far as we can to repair the damage successively wrought by Germany upon her weaker neighbors.

In the same strain, Mr. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, said:

> It is a condition of any peace settlement that there should be in Germany a Government which can be trusted, a Government which had abandoned Hitlerism, and was prepared to enter into negotiations for peace on the basis of repudiation of a policy of aggression. There must be acts of restitution.

These are official statements made by the two chief political parties in Great Britain. They undoubtedly represent the preponderant public opinion of Great Britain. They mean that no advance in any peace negotiations could be made unless they began with proof of good will on the part of Germany, that proof taking the form of withdrawal from Poland and at least that part of Czechoslovakia which was not occupied before last March.

* * *

No sane judge of character would imagine that Herr Hitler, at present undefeated, would agree to such terms. They would unquestionably be rejected. What then would be the position of the Allied Governments, faced with the complete breakdown of their negotiations? Their obvious course would be to stop them and resume the war. But what a cruel blow they would have dealt to the people in their own countries. Having declared an armistice, having led them to expect peace, having obviously already done much to weaken their war resolution, they would have to go back and ask their countries to start over again against an enemy which would have secured a much-needed breathing space. If, on the other hand, dreading the breakdown, the Allied Governments waived the preliminaries, and yielded Poland and Czechoslovakia, the result would be a victory for Herr Hitler. With what confidence would Europe look forward to peace with a victorious Herr Hitler?

It is idle to raise false hopes by talking of a premature peace—which means a peace that is not peace. There are only two possibilities of an early end to the war acceptable to the Allies: (1) that the German Government should change its character, through the conversion, abdication, or deposition of Herr Hitler and his associates; or (2) that Germany should suffer defeat in the war. There is no other way whatsoever to a satisfactory peace in Europe, and to hold out false hopes to the combatants is to do them a cruel disservice.

Mirror of World Opinion

Finland Was Singing

At the end of a meritorious music program on Sunday night came the hymn, unknown to most Americans, "We Are of Thee, the Children of Thy Love." It was by the foremost composer of the time, Jan Sibelius, and he a Finn. A noted woman artist sang it, and then an orchestra played the noble music, and then a chorus and a vast, distant congregation sang it again. With the first strains, the writer of this editorial put aside his book, listened a moment, arose, and remained standing until the last note had died away. It seemed to us that we heard all Finland singing, and there came the vision that in our own time, and in a land cruelly beset, greatness walked the earth.

It was a thought to make anyone proud, and humble, too.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*